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## Gorbachev: Victor of Round 1 in Moscow

Analysts Say Soviet Leader Still Faces Battle With Conservative Bureaucrats

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW—Never in postwar history has a Soviet leader moved so fast to consolidate his control of the country. When the position of president was given Tuesday to someone other than Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Communist Party leader, Soviet citizens and West-

Since coming to power, Mr. Gorbachev had added four allies to what is now a 13-member Politburo, the decision-making council, and three to the 11-member Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee. The Secretariat handles day-to-day affairs.

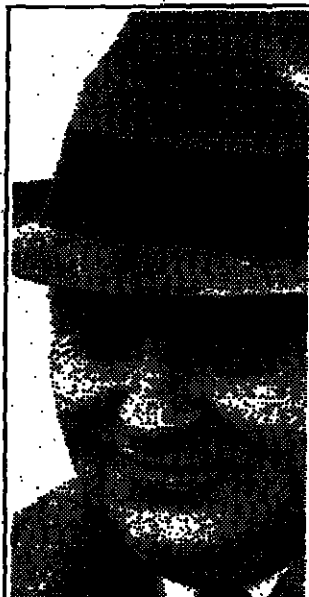
In addition to shifting Mr. Gromyko, 75, and naming Eduard A. Shevardnadze, 57, to the Politburo and the job of foreign minister, Mr. Gorbachev dismissed the man who had been seen as his chief rival among the younger Politburo members—Grigori V. Romanov, the former Leningrad Communist Party chief.

Given the pace of his personnel moves, stunning by Soviet standards, many Soviet and foreign observers now expect him to make further changes no later than next February, at the 27th Communist Party Congress.

Often mentioned among the men who may leave the scene are Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, 80, and the Moscow party chief, Viktor V. Grishin, 70.

Mr. Gorbachev's decisions, in true Kremlin style, have been made in secret and announced publicly only to the accompaniment of a unanimous show of hands at the nation's pro-forma parliament.

But in Soviet terms, his style is open and charismatic, and he has taken pains in television appearances both to court public opinion and to demonstrate that he has the



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

battle with the entrenched and conservative middle level of the bureaucracy.

In his Kremlin moves and in the television appearances, in which he both cajoles and threatens, he has demonstrated the aptness of Mr. Gromyko's description of him in a speech in March supporting his ascent to leadership: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile, but he has iron teeth."

Nowhere was this trait more evident than in his shift of Mr. Gromyko, a move described by a Western diplomat as "an elegant solution" that allowed him to award a supporter while apparently taking control of foreign policy.

Immediately after making the change, Mr. Gorbachev demonstrated his readiness to move ahead with foreign policy, announcing Wednesday his first visits to the West as the Soviet leader, to Paris in October and to Geneva in November for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

The announcements foreshadow a more active foreign policy than the Soviet Union has seen since the mid-1970s, a period of sullen leaders, a Western diplomat suggested.

"When Gorbachev arrives in Paris and Geneva, a new team will be appearing on the world's doorstep," the diplomat said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might hold a series of meetings in each other's capitals. Page 5.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

analysts immediately assumed that this was a sign of Mr. Gorbachev's strength, not weakness.

Since 1977, Soviet leaders have taken both the nation's top titles—general secretary of the Communist Party and president.

But in nominating Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for the position, Mr. Gorbachev said he would be too busy to handle the largely ceremonial duties of head of state.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, took power on March 12, bringing a long-awaited shift from the older generation of leaders who had clung to power for the last decade.

Reports have accumulated in Moscow that the transition was not an easy one, and that the old guard raised stubborn resistance at the party meeting that elected him.

This week's events demonstrate that the resistance has been crushed, and that Mr. Gorbachev now has full control of the men at the top of Soviet power.

## China Frees Bishop Held For 30 Years

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

BEIJING—The 83-year-old Chinese prelate recognized by the Vatican as bishop of Shanghai, the Reverend Ignatius Kung, has been released from prison after spending nearly 30 years in jail. The Xinhua press agency has announced.

Bishop Kung, whose Chinese name is Gong Pimeng, is the best-known of the hundreds of Chinese clerics who were persecuted by the Communists in the 1950s for their refusal to bow to a movement that severed ties between the Roman Catholic Church in China and the Vatican. He had first been imprisoned in 1955.

The movement, in effect, placed the church under Communist control. Despite the recent liberalizing of many aspects of Chinese life, that control is still in effect.

The press agency said the Shanghai Higher People's Court made the decision to release the bishop at a session Wednesday. It said that in setting aside the life term imposed on him in 1960 for treason, the court found that he had "admitted his crime and showed repentance during the time he was serving his sentence."

The agency added that the bishop "said at the court that he would abide by the law and pledged allegiance to the country."

The wording seemed to have been carefully chosen to imply that to gain his freedom Bishop Kung had forsworn the authority of the pope and recognized the legitimacy of the self-governing Chinese church, something he had repeatedly refused to do.

The prelate appointed to succeed Reverend Kung as bishop of Shanghai a quarter of a century ago said Thursday that one of Bishop Kung's first acts on release was to kiss his successor's ring and acknowledge his authority, the Chinese press agency said.

The Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association said that Bishop Kung had won his freedom by "signing a piece of paper" in which he abjured his loyalty to the Vatican.

The bishop's continuing imprisonment was a source of concern to the Vatican.

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## For Immigrant, Thrill of Lifetime

Saloonkeeper, 91, Named Marshal of July 4th Parade

By Charles Hillinger  
Los Angeles Times Service

FORT DICK, California—For Andrew Tomasini, Thursday was the most exciting day since Feb. 27, 1911, when a ship bringing him from his native Italy sailed past the Statue of Liberty into New York harbor.

The 91-year-old saloonkeeper was chosen to drive a covered wagon leading the annual Del Norte County Fourth of July parade as grand marshal.

It was the culmination of a 74-year love affair with America for Mr. Tomasini.

He has not missed a parade on the Fourth of July since his arrival in United States as a lad of 17 from the village of Livorno in the Italian Alps. But Thursday was the first time he actually would be in a parade.

Every year a prominent citizen of Del Norte County, a rural county on the Oregon border whose population is 18,000, is selected from various nominees submitted by local residents to lead the Independence Day parade through downtown Crescent City, the county seat.

Among the nominations this year was one from a woman describing an elderly man who had stood near her at last year's parade.

"I was so taken with the old man's obvious love for this country," the woman wrote, "when the American flag went by, he put his hand on his heart, tears came to his eyes and he said: 'I'm proud to be an American.' What a perfect grand marshal that old man would be for our Fourth of July parade."

The man was Andrew Tomasini, saloonkeeper of Fort Dick, population 400. He was unanimously chosen by the committee to be grand marshal.

Mr. Tomasini has operated his old-fashioned eight-stool saloon (there is a bench for the overflow) in the front room of his 117-year-old home since Prohibition ended in 1933.

On the saloon ceiling is an American flag. Photos of Mr. Tomasini's favorite presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, hang on the wall.

Richard Hanson, the fire chief, said: "People from all over Del Norte County know and love Andrew. They stop by his tavern to listen to his stories, to soak up his down-to-earth philosophy. The whole town plans to turn out to watch Andrew lead the Fourth of July parade."

The Fort Dick Tavern opens every day at 2 P.M. and stays open until Mr. Tomasini gets tired and decides it is time to go to bed, which is usually about 8 o'clock.

"I work six days a week and take Mondays off," Mr. Tomasini said.

He is a beekeeper, has an immaculate garden filled with vegetables, and an orchard with pear, cherry and apple trees he planted more than a half-century ago. He has chickens. He cooks his own meals on a wood stove.

A widower, Mr. Tomasini has two living children, 25 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

Jordan Kekry, a beer distributor, said: "Every November for the past 18 years Andrew has assured me he wasn't going to renew his liquor license, that he would retire. But he has no intention of ever quitting. He's as sharp as a tack and his memory is incredible."

And Thursday, the 91-year-old Mr. Tomasini was to have his day, sitting atop a covered wagon, leading the Del Norte County Fourth of July parade through the streets of Crescent City with 85 bands, floats and marching groups behind him.

## Somalis Assert Their Refugees Suffer As the Focus Is on Other Famine Crises

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia—The daily death rate in this country's largest refugee camp is greater than that of the more widely known famine camps of Ethiopia.

A senior United Nations official warns of a "very alarming situation" in which thousands of malnourished refugee children will die unless there are major new commitments of food.

And Somali health officials complain that they are unable to stamp

out cholera because Ethiopia makes no effort to prevent carriers from wandering across the desert to Somali refugee camps.

Nevertheless, officials here say, no one is paying much attention to the plight of the refugees in Somalia.

They assert that the hunger, disease and death brought about by a new flood of Ethiopian refugees into Somalia are being ignored amid an international drive to move food and money into Ethiopia and Sudan.

"We feel there is a very compelling and increasingly severe crisis here," said Gary Troeller, deputy director of the Somali office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "But we have to fight harder and harder to get any attention."

In the last year about 150,000 destitute Ethiopians, most of them nomads and livestock raisers from the Ogaden desert, have walked east into Somalia, according to officials. Some had cholera, and in late March an epidemic broke out at a receiving center in northwestern Somalia.

In one week at the Gannet camp, just outside the city of Harardge, 683 people died. Somali health officials say cholera has killed 1,262 people this year, most of them new arrivals from Ethiopia.

The flood of refugees has come during a year in which the UN refugee agency cut back funding for Somalia from \$39 million to \$36 million.

Doctors and nurses at the Gannet camp report that the new arrivals have depleted Somalia's supply of refugee food. Rations at Gannet, which feeds about 60,000 people daily, have been cut by one-fifth, less than what is recommended to



Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, left, of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem leader, center, and President Amin Gemayel. Sheikh Amin said that his Hezbollah did not plan the TWA hijacking. Mr. Berri and Mr. Gemayel protested the U.S. attempt to close Beirut airport and impose other sanctions on Lebanon.

## Syria Is Reported to Have Withdrawn 25% of Military Forces in Lebanon

By Charles P. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

DAMASCUS—Less than a month after Israel announced the completion of its military withdrawal in Lebanon, Syria has quietly withdrawn about one-quarter of its military forces from the country, according to diplomatic sources here.

The sources said Wednesday that the withdrawal began late last month and was continuing, although there were indications that it was nearly complete.

The sources, who requested anonymity, estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 Syrian soldiers have pulled out of Lebanon, mostly from the Bekaa Valley area in the eastern part of the country.

The withdrawals are believed to have primarily affected two brigades of a Syrian armored division, with several hundred heavy vehicles part of the pullout.

As recently as one month ago, estimates placed Syrian troop strength in Lebanon at about 40,000.

The Syrians appear to be leaving in place some special forces units that are stationed north and east of Beirut, according to the sources. Those units have Soviet-supplied armor, but on a much smaller scale than the units that are said to have been withdrawn.

Israel announced last month that it had completed withdrawing its regular forces from Lebanon, almost exactly three years after they invaded the country.

The Israeli withdrawal, however, that they were leaving behind several hundred advisers to assist the South Lebanon Army, a primarily Christian militia that is trained and financed by Israel. The militia is supposed to maintain control over a "security belt" near Israel's northern frontier.

Diplomats in Damascus were divided about whether the Syrian withdrawals were intended as a response to the Israeli pullback.

"I think it is intended to send the signal to the Israelis that the Syrians are interested in cooperation over Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon," a Western diplomat said. "After all, Israel is calling for a truce with the Shiite Moslems, and Syria supports the Shiites."

But another diplomat disagreed, saying, "I don't think the Syrian assessment of the threat from Israel has changed."

That diplomat said the Syrians might believe that the troops have been in Lebanon for so long that

## U.S. Move On Beirut Irks Syria

Damascus Asks Arabs to Shun U.S. Airlines

United Press International

BEIRUT—Syria called Thursday for an Arab boycott of U.S. airlines to protest President Ronald Reagan's attempts to close Beirut airport in reaction to the TWA hijacking.

The Lebanese government, meanwhile, said it would file protests to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.

Al Baath, the official newspaper in Damascus, warned Mr. Reagan to keep his "hands off Lebanon," saying that the administration, angered by the holding of 39 American hostages for 17 days in the hijacking, was seeing only one side of the issue.

In the aftermath of the June 14 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut and the subsequent hostage crisis, President Reagan ordered moves to isolate Beirut airport until Lebanon "puts terrorists off limits."

The measures include the termination of U.S. landing rights for Lebanon's national carrier, Middle East Airlines. The Reagan administration also said it would encourage other Western governments to follow the U.S. example.

Another Syrian newspaper, Al Thawra, called on Arab states to boycott U.S. airlines in retaliation for the sanctions.

A Beirut newspaper, Daily Star, reported that members of Lebanon's parliament, who met with President Amin Gemayel on Wednesday, quoted him as saying the American actions were in violation of international law and would be fought.

Mr. Gemayel met Thursday with ministers, security chiefs and other senior officials to explore ways to counter U.S. pressure and strengthen security at the airport, which is controlled by the Shiite Moslem Amal militia.

The leader of the Amal militia, Nabih Berri, accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of breaking a promise not to retaliate for the hijacking.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Wales Voting Hostage Spokesman Rethinks Words

Tests Labor's Comeback

By Wayne King  
New York Times Service

HOUSTON—Allyn B. Conwell, the Texan who acted as a spokesman for the American hostages in Beirut, has said that he would review his statements in which he had said that some hostages expressed sympathy for their captors' cause.

Mr. Conwell said in an interview, as he flew to Houston late Tuesday night, that he had only recently become aware of criticism directed at expressions of sympathy for the cause of the Shiite militiamen who

held the hostages, passengers and crew members from Trans World Airlines Flight 847.

In his statements on behalf of his fellow hostages, he said, he had intended to convey what he believed to be a consensus.

Mr. Conwell said it was "appropriate" and of no particular significance that the hijacked plane's pilot, Captain John L. Testrake, was designated to speak for the hostages in the Washington ceremony Tuesday when they returned.

"We wanted to express our appreciation to America and to the administration and make a brief statement," Mr. Conwell said. "John Testrake began this thing as our captain, and it is only appropriate that he finish as our captain."

"I was never a leader," he added. "I was simply an assigned spokesman. I think it was much more appropriate that he make the final comments."

As for speculation that a new spokesman had been chosen because some hostages thought Mr. Conwell had been too conciliatory to their captors, he laughed and said, "If that's true, I never heard about it."

White House officials said Wednesday that the Reagan administration had no role in the choice of Captain Testrake over Mr. Conwell as spokesman in the ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

In the interview, Mr. Conwell said he had not feared for his life but had expected to die.

"I was absolutely certain that they were going to kill me and all my fellow passengers," he said. "What I did fear for was the certainty of not being reunited with my family. I feared the prospect of

my wife being a widow and my children fatherless. It was an all-consuming obsession, one that I found no escape from."

He said that his belief that the hostages would be killed changed only after he and four others were allowed to take part in a news conference and he was able to inform his family that he was "alive and well."

Mr. Conwell said one of the hostages, whom he declined to name, had described himself to the captors as a "promoter" in the United States.



As Allyn Conwell, the spokesman for the hostages in Beirut, and his wife, Olga, descend from the plane that brought them back to the United States, President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Reagan greet the mother of Mr. Conwell.

more to the captors. He declined to say who had made such an offer and added that it had apparently never been seriously considered.

Earlier, another freed hostage, Jimmy Dell Palmer Sr. of Little Rock, Arkansas, said that he had heard of such an offer to the captors. Mr. Palmer was released several days earlier than the others because of ill health.

Mr. Conwell said one of the hostages, whom he declined to name, had described himself to the captors as a "promoter" in the United States.

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Britain is still undecided on what role it should take in the U.S. research program on defense in space. Page 5.

### WEEKEND

Britain's tallest church spire, in Salisbury, is the great Gothic impossibility. Some say it should not be standing. Page 7.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

Volkswagen announced a profit of 280 million Deutsche marks (\$92 million) in the first half of this year. Page 11.



Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez was appointed Spain's foreign minister in a cabinet shift. Page 2.

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## U.S. Heightens Security In Khartoum To Protect Its Envoys From Libyans

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken "extraordinary security precautions" to protect U.S. diplomats in Khartoum after the infiltration of several hundred Libyan agents into the Sudanese capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials refused to detail the precautions, but they said there had been great concern about security since Sudan's powerful State Security Organization was dismantled after the April 6 military coup that deposed President Gaafar Nimeiri.

"Part of that concern is the security of our embassy," an official said.

The officials said the new military leadership under Abdul Rahman Swaroudah had told Washington that it was no longer able to keep track of all the Libyans and their Sudanese allies, leaving U.S. diplomats vulnerable.

In an incident involving American diplomats in March 1973, the ambassador, Cleo A. Noel Jr., and his deputy, G. Curtis Moore, were seized and killed by eight Palestinians.

Since the April 6 coup, "over 100 and maybe as many as a couple of hundred" Libyans have arrived in Khartoum with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Libya, according to an official. They have been busy setting up "revolutionary committees" to promote a Libyan-style *jaumhuriya*, or "state of the masses."

These committees have been used in other countries, such as Egypt, to carry out subversive activities.

In Britain, four Libyan students

seized control of their country's embassy in February 1984 and declared themselves a revolutionary committee that had displaced the ambassador. Two months later someone in the embassy building shot and killed a British policeman, leading to a break in British-Libyan relations.

Also returning in large numbers have been Libyan-trained Sudanese, among them a man named Zakaria, regarded by the U.S. officials as especially dangerous. He arrived with 100 followers in late April or early May after several years in exile.

In at least one case, the U.S. officials said, a plane arrived from Libya with 100 people on it, only 80 of whom had passports. The others slipped through the relaxed security at the airport.

The political situation in Khartoum is described by these officials as "highly fluid," with a large number of groups, including Communists, Ba'athists and Libyan-backed elements, jockeying for power. The military leadership has promised to hold elections for a new parliament and civilian government by April 6, 1986.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, visited Khartoum briefly May 18. An aide, Abdul Salaam Jalloud, was there previously on a week-long visit, after which many of those who were accompanying him stayed on, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

[Thousands of people marched Thursday to the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum to demand the extradition of General Nimeiri from Cairo. Reuters quoted witnesses as saying.]



Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized a point at Thursday news conference in Bonn.

## Kohl Vows EC Political Unity Fight, Says Bloc Is More Than Olive Accords

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Thursday that he would continue to fight for closer political integration in the European Community, even at the risk of a major split among members.

He said that West Germany refused to accept the idea of the bloc as merely an economic grouping, and added that members had to sacrifice some of their sovereignty to achieve European unity.

Asked if this would risk splitting the European Community, he replied: "This danger exists, but we are not frightened by it. If we do not make changes the only thing we will have left to discuss in the fu-

ture is the distribution of olive harvests."

Mr. Kohl criticized the British and Greek leaders for their attitudes and comments at the summit meeting in Milan last week, which ended in disarray over calling a special conference to discuss changing the basic treaties so as to enforce political integration.

Britain, Greece and Denmark voted against the special meeting, while all the six founding members — Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — were in favor, as was Ireland.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain later accused her partners of wasting time at the

meeting and said Britain opposed changes in community rules. She said West Germany was as ready to defend its interests as any other nation but pretended otherwise.

Mr. Kohl said Thursday that Mrs. Thatcher should have made her points in Milan.

He criticized the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, for saying after the talks that he would accept no changes affecting his country's sovereignty. Mr. Kohl said the Greek leader was opposed to everything that would advance the bloc politically.

The chancellor said he and President Francois Mitterrand of France would continue to be the prime movers for progress.

## New Unrest Reported in Mine, Town By Pretoria

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Three black miners were killed in rioting that started with a wage dispute and five other blacks died in continuing anti-apartheid unrest, South African police said Thursday.

The scale of unrest appeared to be growing again after several weeks of reduced violence in black townships, according to a police summary of incidents. More than 400 blacks have been killed in 10 months of unrest. Ten persons have died in the past three days.

The mine rioting broke out Wednesday at Western Platinum Ltd., owned by the British Lonrho conglomerate, about 62 miles (100 kilometers) west of Johannesburg, police headquarters in Pretoria said.

Work returned to normal at the mine Thursday morning.

A Lonrho executive said the three deaths resulted from clashes between striking and working miners, and not from police action.

The police spokesman said a black policeman whose home was being attacked in Colenso, a rural town in northern Cape Province, opened fire on a crowd of blacks Wednesday evening and killed three people. A fourth wounded man died early Thursday, the spokesman said.

**Government Accused**  
Alan Cowell of *The New York Times* reported from Johannesburg that South Africa's principal nonparliamentary opposition group accused the government "of its agents" Thursday of starting a campaign of political assassinations against its enemies.

Opposition activists in eastern Cape Province said they feared the advent of officially sanctioned assassinations that they likened to practices in some parts of Latin America.

The allegations followed the murder of four black leaders last week. Their bodies were found mutilated and burned near Port Elizabeth after their car was apparently hijacked a week ago Thursday. The dead men came from a black township near the town of Grahamstown, which has a history of resistance to the policies of apartheid.

The South African government issued a rare denial Thursday, evidently designed to rebut the widely held view in black townships that the authorities were behind the slayings.

"The South African government takes the strongest possible exception to the callous insinuations which have been made regarding the recent tragic death of Matthew Goniwe, For Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Didelo Mhlawuli," the statement said.

The government has persistently tried to restore law and order in areas affected by unrest exactly to prevent such tragic incidents as have occurred in the Eastern Cape where the intercommunal power struggle between opposing radical organizations have claimed many lives and resulted in untold damage," it said.

The thrust of the government statement seemed to be to blame the killings on the rivalries between black political groups that have claimed many lives since township violence erupted in September.

Despite the government statement, opposition activists said the view has taken root in black townships in eastern Cape Province and elsewhere that extremist white groups, or the authorities themselves, are to blame for last week's killings.

At a news conference here Thursday, representatives of the United Democratic Front said 27 persons were missing in the eastern Cape Province, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The circumstances, an official of the organization said, "only allow us to believe that they have been victims of political assassinations or abductions created either by the regime or its agents."

There were few surprises in other changes, according to the sources.

Abel Caballero took over the Transport Ministry from Enrique Barón, who had been criticized for a succession of air disasters during his tenure.

Joán Mallo replaced Mr. Solchaga as the minister of industry; Felix Pons was appointed as new local administration minister; and Javier Sanz de Cosculluela became minister of public works.

The government spokesman, Eduardo Solillos, was replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

## 6 Ministers Dismissed by González

Reuters

MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain replaced six cabinet ministers Thursday, including the finance and foreign ministers.

Miguel Boyer, 46, the finance minister, was replaced by Carlos Solchaga, the industry minister, sources said.

Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, 55, former finance and justice minister of the Social Democratic Party, took over the Foreign Ministry from Fernando Morán, whose removal was officially leaked Wednesday by his own ministry.

The departure of Mr. Boyer was a surprise that upset the local and foreign business communities that he had placed confidence in his handling of the economy.

Mr. Boyer was considered the government's key minister despite being criticized from the Socialist Workers' Party and militant trade unionists for failing to reduce the 20 percent unemployment, the highest in Western Europe.

Sources close to Mr. Boyer said he chose not to join the new cabinet after he and Mr. González failed to agree on certain economic and political conditions.

Mr. Fernández's appointment as foreign minister was widely forecast because of Mr. Morán's opposition to Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The reported names of the new cabinet were leaked to the Spanish press hours before Mr. González was to call on King Juan Carlos I to present him with the list.

Mr. Boyer, 46, had become known as a "superminister" after taking over the combined portfolios of finance, commerce and economy.

Under his guidance, Spain reduced inflation from 14.2 percent in 1982 to 9 percent last year and turned a balance of payments deficit into a \$2 billion surplus.

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The government spokesman, Eduardo Solillos, was replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

**British Court Bars Bail To 8 Linked to IRA Plot**  
The Associated Press

LONDON — Eight persons detained in an alleged IRA plot to bomb a dozen English resorts were denied bail by Lambeth Court on Thursday and ordered held for seven more days. The eight included a man charged in the bombing of a Brighton hotel last year where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was staying.

Six face explosives charges in connection with what police have said was an Irish Republican Army plot to place bombs in hotels in 12 seaside resorts at the height of the tourist season. A list of targeted cities was captured during a raid, police said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Indian Aide Says Airliner Exploded

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Autopsy reports on victims suggest that the Air-India Boeing 747 that crashed off Ireland exploded before it plunged into the Atlantic, an Indian official said Thursday.

The civil aviation secretary, S.S. Sidhu, said forensic experts had studied 131 bodies and wreckage salvaged from the sea where the flight from Montreal to Bombay went down June 23 killing all 329 people on board. Two Sikh extremist groups have claimed responsibility for the crash.

Mr. Sidhu, who led a team to Ireland to investigate the crash, said the autopsies showed injuries were caused by a sudden deceleration in the aircraft's speed. This indicated that the Boeing 747 had exploded, he said. Aviation officials declined comment on a report by the Press Trust of India that Mr. Sidhu's team had concluded from circumstantial evidence that explosives placed in the plane's cargo hold caused the crash.

### India and Pakistan Sign 2 Accords

NEW DELHI (WP) — India and Pakistan agreed Thursday to increase cooperation in agricultural research and to broaden cultural exchanges.

The signings appeared to signal a positive turn in relations between the two countries. They represent the first steps toward easing the mistrust and tension that have characterized relations between India and Pakistan since they gained independence nearly 38 years ago.

"There is a desire to move away from relations of conflict and tension to one of normalization, and possibly toward friendship and good neighborliness," said the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

### U.S. Delays Test of Anti-Satellite Arm

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The first test of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against a physical target in space has been delayed indefinitely because technical difficulties forced postponement of the target launching, the Pentagon said Wednesday.

Until the cause of the problem is found, air force officials said they were unable to estimate when the test would be rescheduled. The weapon is a two-stage rocket with a heat-seeking homing vehicle in its nose. Launched from beneath an F-15 fighter jet, it intercepts and destroys its target on impact.

Two of the 12 test flights planned by the air force have been conducted, but were aimed at a point in space rather than a physical target. The third test, in which the weapon was to have been fired at one of two target balloons, had been rescheduled several times this year, apparently for technical reasons, before being set for July.

### U.S. Licenses Spanish Computerware

MADRID (Reuters) — The United States has licensed the Spanish arm of an American firm to export sensitive computerware in response to Spanish government safeguards on exports to East bloc countries, the company said Thursday.

Juan Soto, managing director of Hewlett Packard Espanola, a wholly owned subsidiary of the California-based Hewlett Packard Corp., said: "We have received word from the Department of Commerce on licensing approval."

He said the firm would invest about \$12 million in a plant in Barcelona that will produce digital plotters, used to trace graphs on display screens. "We plan to export 90 per cent of our output to Europe, Africa and the Mideast, with yearly sales forecast at \$50 million by 1989 when the plant is in full swing," Mr. Soto said.

### Hawke Bows to Pressure on Tax Plan

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke dropped parts of his tax reform proposals Thursday to appease businessmen, trade unions and community leaders who have denounced the reforms.

Mr. Hawke cut controversial parts of the plan, including personal tax cuts of up to 10 percent that would have been covered by a universal 12.5 percent sales tax. He said the government would consider broadening indirect taxation with a levy on services and an extension of existing wholesale taxes.

An opinion poll Wednesday indicated that Mr. Hawke's government would have lost had an election been held last month. It said that more than 60 percent of Australians opposed the tax package.

### For the Record

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt met with King Hussein of Jordan on Thursday in the Jordanian resort city of Aqaba. They talked about moves toward peace in the Middle East, a palace spokesman said. (AP) The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, called on Washington on Thursday to take the initiative in restoring relations with Tehran, but he said such a development would be difficult under the Reagan administration. (UPI)

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have agreed on measures to increase trilateral cooperation to realize an Indochinese "strategic alliance" within the next five years, the Vietnam News Agency reported Thursday. (AP) A Pakistani woman has given birth to septuplets — four sons and three daughters — in Punjab province, the official Associated Press of Pakistan reported. (Reuters)

The European space probe Giotto, launched three days ago, has left its Earth orbit for an eight-month journey into space and an encounter with Halley's comet, the European Space Agency said Thursday. (AP) Arne Treholt, a former Norwegian diplomat, on Thursday appealed a 20-year sentence for spying. (Reuters)

## By-Election in Wales Is Test Of Labor Party Resurgence

(Continued from Page 1)

trolled by Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, and other "colonels of the left."

Mr. Willey has kept hammering away at what the polls and the local politicians describe as the key issues — unemployment, cuts in central government grants for local services such as bus lines and threats to the National Health Service.

The son of a former Labor parliamentarian, he is a political researcher and the chairman of the local Labor Party, a man with an image as unlike Mr. Scargill's as it is possible to imagine. Even Mr. Butler calls him "nice Mr. Willey."

Most of the polls show him ahead, some by a little, others by quite a lot.

A victory here would cement the notion that Labor is indeed on the way back to good health, so the party has put a huge effort into Brecon and Radnor.

Mr. Kinnock has been here twice, and so have 80 other Labor parliamentarians.

The major threat appears to be the alliance, which tends to do much better in by-elections than in general elections because it can bring all of its relatively meager resources of manpower to bear on a single seat rather than dispersing them nationwide.

This time, however, there are problems. The alliance's American-style campaign razzmatazz tends to get lost in a district that covers 1,200 square miles (3,070 square

### Commons Approves Ban On Alcohol at Stadiums

The Associated Press

LONDON — A bill banning alcohol sales at soccer stadiums was given an unopposed final reading Thursday in the House of Commons and was expected to become law after approval by the House of Lords and Queen Elizabeth II.

The bill is part of a package of measures designed to crack down on soccer violence, such as the riot that left 38 dead at a match in Brussels on May 29. Belgian officials said the riot was started by English fans.

### FBI Joins Palau Search For President's Killers

Reuters

AGANA, Guam — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has joined the hunt for the killers of President Harry Remelick of the western Pacific territory of Palau, and the island is under a night curfew, officials said Thursday.

They said a 15-day curfew imposed this week was in Mr. Remelick's honor and not for any specific security purpose. Mr. Remelick, 51, was killed by four bullets from an automatic pistol in front of his home in Koror early Sunday morning. Alfonso R. Oteron, the former vice president, was named acting president on Tuesday.

## Israel Delays Dismissals, Pay Freeze

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The government, in an effort to win the support of the labor movement for its sweeping austerity plan, has agreed to postpone some of the tougher elements pending discussions on how to cushion the impact on wage earners.

But union and treasury officials remain deadlocked on the plan.

After a three-hour meeting Wednesday with treasury officials, Haim Haberfeld, head of the trade union department of the Histadrut, the labor federation representing 1.6 million workers, said that Tuesday's nationwide protest strike would be followed by stronger action next week if no progress were made.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday night that emergency regulations cutting cost-of-living increments for July, freezing wages from July to September and dismissing 10,000 public workers in two months would be postponed.

Other elements of the austerity program, announced Monday, include a currency devaluation of 19 percent, cuts in government subsidies of basic commodities and higher taxes.

The negotiators at Wednesday's talks reported that they bogged down over how to assess the erosion of real wages and how to project inflation during the three months of the planned wage freeze.

Mr. Haberfeld said after the meeting that he was shocked to learn that the government had used a June 1985 base in its calculations. He said an annual base had always been used before.

"Now I understand how they mistook the prime minister with their projections," he said.

Emanuel Sharon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, said the government might be forced to act unilaterally.

"If we go back to the existing wage agreement and cost-of-living agreement, we'll never stabilize the economy," he said.

The two men did not schedule another meeting. The matter is now expected to be dealt with by the prime minister and Yisrael Kessar, secretary-general of the Histadrut.

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SPACE SHUTTLE PROTEST — Students at the University of Chile in Santiago burn an American flag to protest a plan to use Easter Island as an emergency landing site for the U.S. shuttle. Some Chileans argue that the landings could damage the local environment or make the island a target for Soviet missile attacks.

## Syria Urges a Boycott of U.S. Airlines

(Continued from Page 1)

moves.

Mr. Berri, who took control of most of the American hostages on the fourth day of the crisis, also said Wednesday that he wanted "compensation for the material losses Lebanon will suffer" as a result of the American action.

Mr. Berri, who is justice minister in the coalition government, said that he would try to persuade the cabinet to take the United States to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He also said Lebanon plans to protest the moves to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, the key political leader of the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, reiterated Thursday that the group did not plan the hijacking.

Sheikh Amin said, however, that the pro-Israeli party would continue to confront the U.S. government. He said the party's extreme anti-Americanism was rooted in Washington's "aggression" against oppressed people and its support for Israel in the Middle East.

[The New York Times reported Thursday that one of the hostages, Robert E. Brown, said a diagram of Lebanese politics drawn by a Shiite gunman provided the clearest indication to him that he and three other Americans held separately from the majority of the hostages were under the control of Hezbollah, not the more moderate Amal militia.]

[On the diagram, his captor had printed the word Hezbollah and then circled it four times, explaining to Mr. Brown that this was the group he belonged to. Mr. Brown, 42, a medical salesman, kept the paper and said he planned to turn it over to the FBI to help identify the hijackers.]

[He said he noticed several other clues supporting the widespread speculation that the hijackers were from Hezbollah and that it was this faction that took Mr. Brown and the other Americans off the plane separately.]

## Syrian Withdrawal Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

tween Christian and Moslem fighters.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon announced after a visit to Damascus that it was likely that Syrian troops would form mixed security patrols with Lebanese Army regulars as a way of restoring order.

Western analysts now say that the predictions may have been wishful thinking by Lebanese politicians or, more likely, warnings to unruly militia groups.

Syrian troops were sent to Lebanon in 1976 as part of an Arab League force to maintain order at the close of the Lebanese civil war.

The withdrawal of Syrian forces had been sought by both Israel and the United States as the Israeli troops pulled back from southern Lebanon.

But Syria, which forced Lebanon to abandon its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, has refused to discuss the movement of its forces in connection with the Israelis because, the Syrians say, they are in Lebanon because of a legitimate request of the Lebanese government.

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**Herald Tribune**

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## Campaign On Tax Code Is Postponed By Reagan

By David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, preoccupied with the hostage crisis for the past three weeks, has decided to postpone until September his campaign to overhaul the tax code, and he may turn his attention next to the budget, White House officials said.

The hostage crisis overshadowed almost two weeks of Mr. Reagan's speeches on taxes. Now, officials said Wednesday, they intend to use a summer break in the president's schedule to modify the plan and prepare new defenses for it.

"All the special interests are taking about it," said a White House official. "I'm surprised it's in as good shape as it is." He added, "Reagan will pour on the heat in the fall."

Initial support for Mr. Reagan's proposal is giving way to uncertainty about its timing, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll. Only 12 percent of those polled said they expected their own taxes to be reduced by Mr. Reagan's plan, while three times as many said they expected their taxes to go up.

House Ways and Means Committee tax writers are dissatisfied with Mr. Reagan's plan, but are sympathetic in their search for an alternative.

Mr. Reagan's tax proposal could be threatened if House-Senate negotiations on a budget resolution collapse. White House officials said this because the president intends to push hard for the tax plan after Labor Day on Sept. 2, but would be forced to battle Congress on spending bills at the same time if there were no budget resolution by then.

The White House is "desperately trying to keep" the budget and the tax plan "on two separate tracks," to prevent the legislation for a tax overhaul from becoming a vehicle for a tax increase, an official said. Meanwhile, officials said they were concerned about criticism of Mr. Reagan's plan. The "most serious complaint," an official said, is that in some states it would hurt middle-class families that include two wage earners.

"We got zonked" on that issue, the plan could be modified by restoring the deduction that alleviates the "marriage penalty," the official said.

Mr. Reagan pledged that his proposal would be "revenue neutral," meaning it would produce approximately the same revenue as current law. But members of Congress and the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office have said that the plan would lose revenue, a politically sensitive issue as lawmakers struggle to reduce the deficit.

The Treasury Department estimated when the proposal was made public that it would lose \$11.6 billion over five years, a relatively small fraction of \$4.7 trillion in total revenues.

Mr. Reagan has refused to bend on eliminating the deduction for state and local taxes, a centerpiece of the plan that has drawn criticism from politicians in high-tax states.

## Association Backs Higher Standards For U.S. Teachers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Education Association has voted to support dismissal proceedings against incompetent teachers and competency exams for all new teachers trying to enter the field.

The two votes, Wednesday marked a shift for the association, the largest union in the United States with 1.7 million members. The move was largely the work of President Mary Hatwood Futrell, who has been pushing her union to get behind education reform.

The resolution on new teacher testing advocates above-average grades in teacher training school, a student-teaching period, and passing a test that is "valid and unbiased" for entry into the profession. But the association reiterated its opposition to tests of teachers already working.

Arkansas has tested its teachers, and 10 percent of them failed the first round of tests. The union has opposed standardized tests on the ground that such tests can be used to discriminate against minorities and women.

## Malaysian Cabinet Warns Journalists

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Minister of Information Rais Yatim warned journalists Thursday not to write stories that reflect badly on the government.

Mr. Rais told Bernama, the national press agency, that the cabinet felt recent reports had portrayed the government as weak and that this could affect foreign investment. Mr. Rais said the news media should refrain from embarrassing officials by publishing stories of a "personal nature."

Newspapers recently have carried stories on bank scandals, criticism of the government's handling of a loan scandal, and a report on a dispute between Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad and Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam.



A homeowner, left, and her niece view the remains of her house in the Baldwin Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles.

## Blazes Rage in 6 States in American West; 3 Die

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Firefighters continued to battle blazes Thursday in six Western states after a week of fires, many of them arson, charred more than 143,000 acres, leaving at least three persons dead and hundreds homeless.

Twelve fires burned out of control in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California, where the state's biggest fire burned for a second day near the Ventura County town of Ojai after destroying 52,000 acres (21,000 hectares) of dry brush.

About 100 people living in rural country north of Capitola, on the coast about 15 miles (25 kilometers) southwest of Ojai and 75 miles northwest of Los Angeles, were ordered to evacuate their homes early Thursday.

One of two suspicious fires that broke out near Ojai on Wednesday continued out of control Thursday after burning 250 acres, said Bob Bennett, a fire captain.

The second suspicious fire, which began farther southeast near Santa Paula, destroyed 15 acres before it was controlled, Captain Bennett said.

Firefighters successfully stopped the advance of 100-foot-tall (30-meter) flames that approached the resort and artist colony Wednesday morning. But a pine-needle pair of fires surrounding the town could burn 100,000 acres through the weekend, said the Ventura County sheriff, John Gillespie.

Fires burned at the town limits of Ojai, which lies in a valley 65 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Residents hoisted their homes and

moved livestock, but an order to evacuate the town of 10,000 did not appear imminent.

"We're looking toward a disaster weekend if fireworks are not used in a safe manner and if the weather doesn't give us a break," the Los Angeles County fire chief, John Englund, said.

Authorities in Los Angeles, Palo Alto and San Diego continued their search for arsonists who set fires that destroyed more than 140 homes in three days, doing more than \$31 million damage.

Three incendiary devices were found Wednesday in burned brush near Baldwin Hills in Los Angeles, where a fire Tuesday destroyed 52 homes and killed at least three persons, a Fire Department spokesman said. The deaths were being investigated as murder.

The Baldwin Hills blaze, the state's most devastating, prompted Governor George Deukmejian to declare a state of emergency in Los Angeles County. Eighteen other homes were damaged in the fire.

Governor Deukmejian declared a state of emergency Monday in San Diego, where the upper-middle-class neighborhood of Normal Heights was turned to rubble, causing \$8.6 million damage as it leveled 64 homes and damaged 20 others.

Damage in Baldwin Hills was estimated at \$16 million and at \$4 million in Palo Alto, where 10 homes and six other buildings were destroyed.

In Arizona, a fire that burned 8,200 acres in five days about 50 miles southwest of Tucson was contained Wednesday.

In Idaho, two forest fires blackened more than 2,750 acres in the Challis and Salmon national forests.

A fire in a remote area of Montana burned 1,600 acres.

Oregon firefighters worked to quell a 200-acre range fire 30 miles west of Lakeview, and fire raged across 377 acres of rangeland in Washington, destroying at least three dwellings and forcing 50 people to flee.

## Mafia Bosses to Attend Hearing for a Gangster

### Bonanno, 81, Is to Give Deposition In Hospital on Crime 'Commission'

By George Lardner Jr.  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Joseph Bonanno, who at 26 was the youngest boss the American Mafia ever had, will get the hearing of his life next week in a Tucson hospital, with some of the Mafia's biggest bosses expected to attend.

Mr. Bonanno has always prided himself on being "a man of respect." He had some narrow escapes, including a gangland kidnapping ordered by a jealous cousin.

But he survived. And he wrote a book, an autobiography called "A Man of Honor" about the "tradition" that Mr. Bonanno brought with him from Sicily and its transformation in America.

The book never made the best-seller list, but it got a lot of attention in the offices of U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani. He wound up his reading last spring with an indictment of some principals in the book — the reputed bosses and high-ranking deputies who make up the so-called commission that runs the U.S. Mafia.

Mr. Bonanno, at 81 the retired "man of respect," is being forced to give a deposition about the existence of the commission, its activities and its members since he has said he joined it in 1931.

Anthony Salerno, alleged chief of the Genovese family, will be there, sources said. Others expected include Philip Rastelli, Mr. Bonanno's reputed successor, and Paul Castellano, whom authorities list as head of the Gambino family.

And all 13 of the defendants for a trial of the families this fall are expected to have a lawyer in attendance, even though Mr. Salerno's chief attorney, Roy Cohn, says he may send an assistant.

Mr. Bonanno, the only commission member to attest to its existence, has always insisted that it was supposed to be only an advisory council or "forum" over the heads of the member families.

"As the Father of a Family, I was like a head of state," he wrote in his 1983 book. "I did the same sort of things that heads of state do on an international level. I too had to maintain internal order. I too had to."

Tremors Hit Soviet Republics

MOSCOW — Earth tremors shook the Soviet Union's southern republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan on Thursday, Tass reported.

## Judge Bars Arrest of Salvador Officer

### Captain Tied to Killing of 2 Americans, Land Reform Aide

By Dan Williams

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A Salvadoran judge, saying that recent testimony was vague and contradictory, has refused to order the arrest of a Salvadoran officer linked to the slayings in 1981 of a land reform official and two U.S. labor advisers.

The Salvadoran attorney general's office said Wednesday that it would appeal the judge's action and attempt to have the officer, Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila, taken into custody.

No officer of the Salvadoran armed services has ever been tried for any of the many killings attributed to the military in more than five years of civil war.

Through the U.S. Embassy's efforts, three witnesses came forward last week and testified that Captain Avila had admitted planning the three 1981 killings and supplying weapons to the killers.

Two of the witnesses are U.S. citizens: Colonel Gerald Walker of the U.S. Army, a former attaché at the embassy in San Salvador, and his wife, Patsy. The third is a Costa Rican, Carlos Aguilar.

In refusing to order Captain Avila's arrest Wednesday, Judge Rolando Calderon of the Fifth Penal Court in San Salvador dismissed their testimony as "vague, imprecise and fundamentally contradictory. It was neither clear nor decisive."

Any appeal by the attorney general's office must be filed within three days. Action on an appeal could take months.

Captain Avila, an officer of the national guard, which is a security arm of the armed services, is a member of a wealthy Salvadoran family and has an uncle who is a Supreme Court justice.

The victims of the 1981 shooting were José Rodolfo Viera, who at the time was head of El Salvador's land redistribution program, and Mark D. Pearlman and Michael P. Hammer, officials of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

They were shot with automatic weapons at close range in the coffee shop of the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. Two Salvadoran corporals who confessed to shooting them are expected to go on trial this summer.

Patsy Walker said in a deposition that Captain Avila visited the Walker home in Panama in 1982, and that he told her he "was a man who had participated . . . in things that brought grief to his family and disgraced him with his son."

She said Captain Avila confessed his role in the shootings and complained of having nightmares. She

charged that Captain Avila threatened her and her family afterward.

The Costa Rican witness, Mr. Aguilar, said that in 1982 Captain Avila told him of his role in various "operations" in El Salvador.

According to both the Walkers and Mr. Aguilar, Captain Avila also implicated Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrián, who had been charged earlier in the shootings. El Salvador's Supreme Court dismissed the charges against him last year.

## Sun Myung Moon Sent To a Halfway House

The Associated Press

DANBURY, Connecticut — The Reverend Sun Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Church, was released Thursday from federal prison and transferred to a halfway house in Brooklyn, New York. He will live at the halfway house for about 45 days before his final release in August.

The South Korean religious leader was convicted in 1982 of failing to report \$162,000 in income on his federal tax returns. He remained free until all his appeals were exhausted, and he was ordered to prison after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear his case in May 1984.

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## No "Star Wars"

### Appeal to the Peoples of the World

Humanity faces the gravest danger: all life on our planet is threatened.

In defiance of the clearly expressed will of millions of women and men of all continents and the overwhelming majority of governments, the U.S. preparations for "Star Wars" are going ahead relentlessly.

The so-called Strategic Defence Initiative has nothing defensive about it.

Its actual purpose is to secure nuclear first-strike capability from behind a space shield, and thus threaten and dominate the whole world. That is why, while speeding up the space weapons programme, the United States has increased the rate of stockpiling strategic nuclear weapons, of stationing its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and of the production of barbarous neutron, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

The militarisation of outer space would mean the start of a new extremely dangerous type of arms race, increasing confrontation and the threat of a global holocaust.

Peoples and governments pledged to peace from all over the world, welcome the beginning of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, which provide a great opportunity to prevent the arms race in outer space, to stop and then reverse in on Earth, with the aim of total elimination of all nuclear weapons.

But the U.S. insistence on the implementation of its "Star Wars" plans threatens to wreck the talks.

The "Star Wars" plans must be stopped now. The Geneva negotiations must succeed. We call on all peace movements and other non-governmental organisations, all peoples and governments which stand for the prevention of nuclear war, to raise their voices louder than ever in a world-wide campaign against the militarisation of outer space.

If the "Star Wars" plans are not stopped today, it could be too late tomorrow. No Star Wars! is the common call of all peace forces.

Outer space must serve peace and progress.

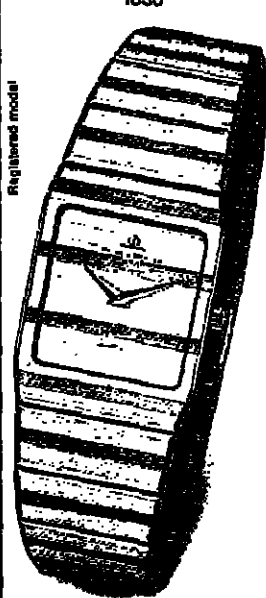
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# Life as Hostage: Terror and Guided Tours

By Joseph Berger  
New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — No longer constrained by their captors, the Americans who were hijacked and held hostage in Lebanon are unbundling themselves of more of the details of their experiences in captivity.

Several have described a game of Russian roulette played by one hijacker, who would load his revolver with one bullet, spin the cylinder, aim at a hostage and pull the trigger.

Ralf W. Traugott of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, told of spending four days and three nights being shown around Beirut by a commander of the Shiite militia.

He said the excursions included a tour of the line separating the Christian and Moslem districts of the city and a visit to the nighttime funeral of an Amal member.

After passports were taken from the passengers, two of them said they stealthily wrote their names on their stomachs in ink so they could be identified if killed.

Three groups of women had been released and when I was passed by, my heart really sank," said one of them, Pamela Sukeforth, 45. "I really thought that was my last chance. That's when I wrote my name on my stomach."

Another passenger, Sue Ellen Herzberg, a newlywed, hid her wedding ring because it was inscribed with Hebrew characters.



Uli Derickson, TWA pilot, said passengers wanted to overpower the hijackers. She said she urged them not to try it while airborne.

Two hostages, Victor Amburgy, 31, and John McCarty, 40, said in an interview in the San Francisco Examiner that they had concealed their homosexuality from the cap-

tors because they were afraid Moslems would slay homosexuals.

Dr. Arthur Toga, 33, said one captor had asked him to name the baby his wife is expecting after two Islamic holy figures, a promise Dr. Toga made but now says he will not keep.

One of the hijackers told Uli Derickson, the TWA flight's purser, that he would like to marry her.

"That was the only time the lost control," said Dr. Toga. "The hijacker was serious about the proposal and it really threw Uli for a loop. She was crying and thinking about her family and the thought of being left behind with this guy."

Three members of the airline's cockpit crew held a news conference to tell about their experiences aboard the plane, where they were kept separately from the hostage passengers, who were divided into small groups and scattered around Beirut. The crew members described alternating cruelty and kindness.

There were conflicting observations about political differences between the hijackers of the airplane and the armed men who took custody of most of the hostages in Beirut.

John L. Teslake, pilot of the airplane, said that the original hijackers "were replaced by another group, which seemed to be a much

more responsible, level-headed, moderate type of group."

But Leo Byron, a passenger, insisted there were no distinctions between the hijackers and the Shiite militiamen who took over the captives. "Once we were taken off the plane," he said, "we were guarded by some of the same people."

"The people who are trying to make a distinction between Hezbollah — the Party of God — and the Amal militia are, in my estimation, perhaps making a distinction without a difference," he said. "Jihad" was a reference to the extremist Islamic Jihad movement, which has engaged in bombings and other violence.

Mr. Traugott, a Massachusetts car dealer, said that the militiamen who held him captive in Beirut once offered him a chance to fire a machine gun from the upper-story window of a building. He did not accept the offer, he said.

He described four days touring the city with an Amal commander known as Akal.

"He took me out and showed me around day after day, night after night," he said.

"He took me up and down town, in the city and in the country. He liked me because I was expressing an interest in what was going on."



Dr. Arthur Toga, a freed hostage, and his wife, Debra, in Bedford, Massachusetts, after their flight from New York.

## Negotiating for Last Hostage: the Jet

NEW YORK — The Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 that was hijacked to Beirut remains on the tarmac there, and TWA officials say its release will require negotiation by the U.S. State Department. "I don't know what's happening to that plane at this point," Sally McElwreath, an airline representative, said Wednesday. "I know we're anxious to get it back." She said a report that a TWA crew was waiting at Cyprus to pick up the airplane was not true. A crew will be sent once diplomats work out release details, she said. "It's the State Department," she said. "We don't negotiate our planes. We go through diplomatic circles."

## Conwell, Flying Home, Says He Is Rethinking Remarks

(Continued from Page 1)

States and said if released he could be useful to their cause.

"I was appalled and embarrassed," Mr. Conwell said. "While there was an extraordinary closeness among the hostages throughout the ordeal, he said, there was also much dissent over conflicting attitudes toward their captors and the Shiites' views."

"I heard and participated in discussions that would probably best be not published," he said. "I emphasize that we were a highly diversified group."

In his role as spokesman for the group, Mr. Conwell said at a news conference on June 27 with ABC News, in response to a question whether the hostages were being "used" by their captors:

"I certainly don't look at the Amal militia as being all benevolent in terms of, 'We want to do good for the hostages.' We understand, we are realistic, and we understand they are utilizing the situation for their own best interests."

"Fortunately, or unfortunately, whichever the case may be," he continued, "we find that many in our group have a profound sympathy for the cause, or for the reasons that the Amal have in saying, 'Israel, free my people.'"

Tuesday, during the flight to the United States, Mr. Conwell said

that one former hostage, "in a meeting with some government officials, indicated that I had said something pertaining to our relationship with the Amal people that he took offense with."

"Basically," Mr. Conwell said, "I think it was in reference to the statement I made that some of us had built friendships with the Amal people."

He added: "Our captors and my captors were two wild-eyed fanatics intent on killing us. I have no sympathy whatsoever for those two individuals. I would like to state that those men should be caught, should be tried, and I feel they should be convicted."

Mr. Conwell said he intended to review the transcripts and tapes of the statements he made as spokesman and would schedule a news conference. He was not certain when it would be.

## Nicaragua, Cuba Sign Accord

MANAGUA — Nicaragua and Cuba signed an agreement Wednesday for Cuban economic, technical and scientific aid worth \$85 million, the government announced. The accord is intended to revive Nicaragua's sugar industry.

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## Shultz Says Summit May Start Series Of Meetings

By Richard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will hold a rotating series of meetings in each other's capitals if the summit session in Geneva in November turns out well, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz said Wednesday that the two leaders had exchanged messages expressing the hope that "a new constructive relationship" would emerge from the November summit, but he cautioned that major differences persisted.

The Soviet Union announced Wednesday that Mr. Gorbachev would be in France from Oct. 2 through 5 before the meeting with President Reagan on Nov. 19 and 20.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the nearly five months leading up to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit should indicate the decision to hold the first Soviet-American summit meeting in six years presaged a significant improvement in relations or would only underscore the persisting differences.

Discussing the November sessions, Mr. Shultz said Mr. Reagan wanted to use his initial meeting with a Soviet leader "to deepen our dialogue and to lay the basis for practical steps to improve U.S.-Soviet relations."

He said that the decision to hold the first meeting in Geneva was a compromise, but that if it "moves along in a reasonable way, there's a great deal to be said for the two most powerful countries in the world having the meetings between their heads of state in their own countries."

Mr. Shultz stressed that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev wanted the initial session to be more than just a "get acquainted" meeting.

"As the president sees it," Mr. Shultz said, "the best way to get acquainted is through serious, substantive discussion of the principal issues between our countries. And from what I can see, the way the Soviet Union will approach this meeting, we will both be wanting to discuss, in one way or another, these principal issues."

**Pravda's Editor Says U.S. Allies Urged a Summit**

MOSCOW — The editor of Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev, said Thursday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's decision to meet with President Reagan in November was based in part on the desires of West European leaders.

Mr. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party newspaper, said that the Soviet leader's agreement to hold a summit resulted from long negotiations, and that U.S. allies and Armand Hammer, the American industrialist, played significant roles.

"The allies, beginning with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and down the line, were very much in favor of such a meeting," Mr. Afanasyev said.



Mehmet Ali Agca gestures as he testifies during the conspiracy trial.

## Agca Says He Lied on Details of Plot

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — The convicted papal assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, acknowledged Thursday that he altered his testimony against alleged Bulgarian accomplices in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II, after he was convinced they had engineered the kidnapping of an Italian schoolgirl to obtain his release from prison.

Mr. Agca's testimony, concluding the sixth week of a trial here against eight people accused of conspiring to kill the pope, exemplifies the way he repeatedly altered his version of events during the 23-month investigation leading to the trial, to parlay his freedom. It also underscores the court's task in separating fact from fantasy in his account.

Mr. Agca's explanation how the kidnapping relates to his case contrasted in its sobriety with an earlier account, when he said it was engineered by the apocryphal Propaganda-2, a Masonic lodge because it knew that he was Jesus Christ and sought to insert him in the Vatican.

Some trial observers said Mr. Agca's reversal illustrated his unreliability as a witness. By contrast, others said it might illuminate the purpose of far-fetched statements, including claims to divinity, as a means to avoid closer cross-examination and confuse his interrogators.

Mr. Agca seemed to reinforce the latter view, when he said many reversals in pretrial testimony were designed "to make myself less credible."

The 27-year-old Turk, who is serving a life sentence for the 1981 shooting of the pope, is the key prosecution witness against three Bulgarians and four other Turks accused in the purported conspiracy.

In November 1982, Mr. Agca shared a wealth of details with Italian investigators about an alleged meeting in the Rome apartment of Sergei I. Antonov, a Bulgarian airline employee and one of the accused, on May 10, 1981, three days before the shooting of the pope, to plan the attack.

Under cross-examination by the public prosecutor, Antonio Marini, Mr. Agca acknowledged that he "said some things" that were true, and then retracted them.

He said the abduction of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican employee, convinced him that his alleged accomplices "sought an exchange" of the girl's safety for his release. This prompted him, he said, to "render less weighty" his charges against the Bulgarians.

Miss Orlandi's abductors have repeatedly demanded Mr. Agca's release in exchange for the girl's safety.

News of the abduction was first published in Italy on June 25, 1983.

On June 28, Mr. Agca asked to see the investigating magistrate, Ilario Martelli, and told him he had invented the story of the meeting in Mr. Antonov's apartment to "lend greater credibility" to his assertions against the Bulgarians.

Details of the meeting, he said, were gleaned from newspaper and television accounts.

But Mr. Agca upheld his charge that Mr. Antonov is a Bulgarian agent who helped conspire to kill the pope.

Mr. Antonov, the sole Bulgarian in Italian custody, is confined during the trial sessions and did not react to Mr. Agca's charges.

Mr. Agca also reversed for a second time Thursday his account of a purported plot to murder Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, during a visit to Rome in 1981.

In pretrial testimony, Mr. Agca first raised and then retracted charges that a Bulgarian official, Ivan T. Donchev, sought to enlist him in a plot to kill Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Agca backtracked again Thursday, claiming now that he first met Mr. Donchev in 1981 at the Rome apartment of another Bulgarian diplomat. Plans to kill the Polish union leader, he said, were dropped after the Bulgarians learned that Italian intelligence agents knew about it.

Mr. Agca's reversal of his account of the alleged meeting with Mr. Donchev, he said, was to "make myself less credible."

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## British Still 'Uncertain' on Role in SDI

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Central Defense Staff, created in January by Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, is coordinating Britain's response to the U.S. invitation to participate in research for its Strategic Defense Initiative, a space-based defense against missiles.

For several months a team headed by the staff's chief science adviser, Richard Norman, has studied U.S. documents on the research program, supplied its own documents to relevant ministries, been briefed by U.S. officials and briefed representatives of British industry.

The result, said an official involved in the process, is "a great uncertainty in our minds" over how Britain will fit into what the director of the defense initiative, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force, has called "a new strategy for the future."

Although the details of this strategy are unclear, President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" program envisages a "shield" in space that would intercept and destroy enemy ballistic missiles, using projectiles and lasers.

Until British uncertainty is resolved, there can be no official response to the U.S. invitation. Already, the formal acceptance of the government hoped could be transmitted before Parliament recesses at the end of July is likely to be delayed until the fall.

According to a number of knowledgeable foreign policy and defense officials, Britain's uncertainty does not extend to the overall concept of research into the missile defense in space.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, citing Soviet programs, has backed the U.S. research in more explicit terms than any other allied leader.

"We've said yes," a senior official repeated last week. "The answer was always going to be yes — yes, but."

According to this official and others, the U.S. administration has been unable to answer what the British government considers key questions about the project and about the terms under which technical participation in the research phase are being offered.

"We've gone in with simple questions," an official said. "There have been no simple answers."

Among the questions: How much of the technology that British scientists do research on will be available for use in Britain's own civil and military development programs? Some of the research "may be helpful in other ways," a foreign policy official noted. "After all, a laser is a laser is a laser."

Will sensitive U.S. technology be available to British scientists collaborating with the research program? Or will the program fall victim to U.S. charges that Europe is the door through which much Western technology is leaked to the Soviet bloc?

General Abrahamson has made at least three visits to London. During his most recent visit, two weeks ago, he was asked if it were true that the United States did not really need allied research help on the project, that American science could "go it alone?"

General Abrahamson paused. "I think we have a capability to do these kinds of things," he said. "But remember, the one thing we can't go alone is, we can't provide for the common defense of the West. Our security is inextricably linked together. Therefore, it doesn't make sense to try and go it alone."

The British government acknowledges that to refuse participation in the project is to cut itself off from participating in potential technological advances in a way that it cannot afford.

There are lots of good things in the SDI, the foreign policy official said. "I just wish it had been done in a different way."

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## German Politician Tried in Robbery

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — A prominent West German regional politician, Hans-Otto Scholl, went on trial here Thursday, charged with robbing a jewelry store at gunpoint in December 1984, taking jewels worth 2.6 million Deutsche marks (\$855,000) and injuring two employees with blows on the head.

Mr. Scholl, 52, who lives next to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was chairman of the Rhineland-Palatinate state branch of the liberal Free Democratic Party from 1974 to 1981, and is former head of the national association of pharmaceutical industries in West Germany. The state court trial was adjourned Thursday after 20 minutes to consider objections submitted by Mr. Scholl's lawyers. Mr. Scholl has denied the charges.

Le Pen Loses a Libel Suit

PARIS — A Paris court Thursday threw out a libel suit by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the head of the far right National Front, against the newspaper Liberation, which had accused him of torture in the Algerian War. The court said he could not invoke attacks on his reputation since he had "constantly approved and justified the use of torture in the fight against terrorism."

China Frees Catholic Bishop Jailed for Nearly 30 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

oment has been a standing reminder of the realities of religion in China at a time when the government has fostered the notion that all faiths have been released from Communist Party control.

Western diplomats said the leaders in Beijing might have decided that keeping the bishop in jail was too damaging to his credibility.

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July 5, 1985

Page 7

## Salisbury's Gothic Impossibility Struggles to Keep Its Head in the Clouds

by Rebecca Brice

**S**ALISBURY, England — The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Salisbury is the great Gothic impossibility: By some lights, it should not still be standing.

Its foundations are unusually shallow. Its tower and spire — the tallest in Britain, breathtakingly graceful, soaring just over 400 feet with a lacey delicacy — are 6,400 tons of apparent afterthought, and the fabric of the church has been groaning under the strain for 700 years.

Now the intangibles of pollution and frost threaten to accomplish what sheer mass has never quite managed: If major restoration work is not done without delay, cathedral officials warn, the tower and spire could collapse before the end of this century.

Thus the lover of Gothic architecture who has somehow missed Salisbury Cathedral would be well-advised to visit before the year is out, for next spring scaffolding will go up that will obscure its perfect Early English profile for at least seven years. But Salisbury has many other attractions, which, with the historical and archaeological treasures of the counties of Wiltshire and nearby Hampshire, make it an ideal base for sightseeing in southern England.

On a hilltop just outside the city of New Sarum, as Salisbury is still known in some official records, can be seen the foundations of Old Sarum, where the cathedral's predecessor and a sizable fortress stood. Quarrels between the military and the clergy, added to the windy hill town's lack of such amenities as water, led Bishop Richard Poore to relocate in 1219 to the neighboring river valley. The people of Sarum were not slow to see this site's advantages, and soon the hilltop was deserted. The foundation stones of the new cathedral were laid April 28, 1220. About a century later the old cathedral was used as a quarry for the walls of the Close, or cathedral precincts.

In 1258, in the presence of Henry III and the archbishop of Canterbury, the cathedral was consecrated. It was built of limestone from Chilmark, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) away, with columns of what is called Purbeck marble, not marble but limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorset, that takes a high shine.

Even today, 38 years could be considered a short time for the building of a major cathedral; witness the decades of work that have gone into St. John the Divine in New

York. In the Middle Ages, 38 years for such a structure was just short of miraculous. It may be that the builders were helped by the discovery of a firm natural foundation only about four feet from the surface: a bed of flint gravel in a matrix of chalk. They built on this instead of having to dig foundations as much as 25 feet deep, as for most large cathedrals.

Because the work was finished so quickly, one of Salisbury Cathedral's chief characteristics is a uniformity of style unusual in a medieval cathedral. It is held to be the outstanding example of Early English Gothic.

A notable exception is the spire. It is in the later style known as Decorated. A vaguely worded document dated 1335 in the cathedral's scanty archives from this period long led the experts to assume that the tower and spire were added as much as a century after the main building was finished. Now it is believed that the project was more or less continuous, with work starting on the spire in perhaps the 1260s or '70s, when the cloisters and chapter house were being built in Geometrical Decorated style.

Whatever the date of this work, it is almost certain that Salisbury Cathedral's crowning touch was not part of the anonymous original builder's plan. The clerk of the works at the cathedral, Roy Spring, pointed out the lack of records and said the truth would probably never be known, but the architectural evidence indicates that the building was designed to be topped only by a squat, square cupola, or lantern.

Adding a tower and spire instead caused immediate structural problems, the result of which can be seen most dramatically by looking directly up from one of the four columns inside that bear most of the tower's weight. The great columns, with their decorative Purbeck marble shafts, are noticeably bowed.

There are so-called strainer arches, including upside-down arches, at the entrances to the transepts to diffuse the effects of the spire's weight. Through the centuries, architects from Sir Christopher Wren to Sir George Gilbert Scott, designer of the Albert Memorial, have advised on ways to shore up the spire and ease the strain on the building below. In the latest work, the top 23 feet of the spire was restored in 1949-51 and the tower reinforced in 1967-69.

Spring, in a study completed in 1975, found that the spire, weakened by weathering but above all by acid rain and other air pollution, was crumbling away below the level of the 1951 work and that 18th-century

iron reinforcements had rusted. In addition, he reported, extensive work was needed on the west front, the decorative facade added to the building shortly after the main construction was finished.

The dean and chapter of the cathedral are trying to raise \$6.5 million (about \$8.5 million) for the project. Prince Charles, nominal president of the spire appeal, landed his scarlet helicopter in the Cathedral Close to attend a launching ceremony in April. Since then, just under £200,000 has been raised.

"Pollutants from cars have been the worst culprits" in the deterioration, Spring said, but he noted that the upper end of the spire, because of its height, is often in cloud and mist, which contributes to the weakening of the stone.

Cathedral officials are considering running limited (and expensive) specialist tours of the work in progress once the scaffolding goes up on the tower.

**T**HE interior will still be well worth seeing. Among its chief points of interest are the oldest working clock in Britain, a Rubie Goldberg-like contraption dating from about 1386; one of four surviving 1215 copies of the Magna Carta; the carvings in the Chapter House, including an eerie-looking triple-faced head and an Old Testament frieze that is a study in 13th-century clothing, customs, tools and transport; and the modern, French-made "Prisoners of Conscience" window at the east end.

At the west end of the north aisle is perhaps the most curious of many unusual gravestones and monuments in the church: a miniature effigy of a bishop, popularly supposed to represent a "boy bishop," during the Middle Ages, one of the cathedral chapters would be elected to act as bishop for most of December. The effigy, however, may instead have covered the heart of the cathedral's founder, Bishop Poore.

There are still boy choisters, the 16 trebles of one of the top cathedral choirs in Britain. A choral service in Salisbury Cathedral is enough to convince one that women should not be allowed to sing soprano, but the purity of the sound is not only due to the quality of these boys' voices: The cathedral is blessed, mostly by accident, with beautiful acoustics. Richard Seal, organist and choir-master, attributed this to the unblocked entrance of the choir transept and the straight lines of the building's simple cruciform plan.

This year it is Salisbury's turn to host the Southern Cathedrals Festival, July 25-28, so one may also hear two other top choirs, those of Chichester and Winchester, taking advantage of the acoustics here.

When all is said and done inside, however, it is the exterior of the cathedral, the views that entranced the painters John Constable and J.M.W. Turner, and the setting that add the finishing touch to Salisbury's glory; and these are essentially 18th-century work, not 13th. They are owed to the architect James Wyatt, who in 1789-1792 stripped away such impediments (he felt) as a detached bell tower, two chapels at the east end and a crowd of churchyard gravestones.

The reaction was very much akin to the mix of outrage and admiration that greeted Viollet-le-Duc's work on Notre Dame in Paris. But the result is the now-famous unencumbered outline of the building, set amid an expanse of the seemingly never-fading grass that makes so much of southern England resemble a well-tended golf green.

Virtually every building in the Cathedral Close has a story, from the literary (Hardy used the King's House, now home to a good museum, in "Jude the Obscure"; Fielding lived next to St. Ann's Gate) to the musical (Handel is supposed to have given his first concert in England in the room over St. Ann's Gate) and artistic-sporting-poetic (Constable stayed in Walton Canonry, named after the angler Isaac Walton, father of a cathedral canon and friend of George Herbert, who lived nearby).

Outside the walls of the close — the gates are still locked every night — is a medieval city whose streets, thanks to Bishop Poore, are laid out in a grid pattern rarely found in Europe. In the middle of it, is, has always

Continued on page 8



Salisbury Cathedral.

## The Art Boom Sets Off A Museum Building Spree

by Grace Gluck

**N**EW YORK — There can be no doubt that the tourist and retirement center of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has arrived as a metropolis. Next January, in line with the tried-and-true American belief that you can't have a city without an art institution, it will open a \$7.5-million Museum of Art, designed by one of the country's most sought-after cultural edifices, Edward Larrabee Barnes.

Meanwhile, across the country in fast-growing San Jose, California, the capital of Silicon Valley, an \$8-million to \$10-million addition is planned for the local art museum, along with a brand-new, \$60-million center for science and technology.

The growth of both these museums, focused largely on contemporary art, reflects demographic shifts. In Fort Lauderdale, the change is from a transient resort population to a "self-sufficient" community where people live year-round — making up what, in advertising parlance, is known as "Florida's most affluent market." The influx of high-technology workers has helped raise San Jose to the status of 14th-largest city in the United States. But the two museums are also part of a larger phenomenon, a growth in art facilities across the country that makes the building spree of the 1970s, once thought to have abated, look like a practice run.

Spurred by the enlarging public appetite for art, the rate at which it is being produced and acquired, and a growing perception of the museum as a community center, dozens of institutions, from New York to Los Angeles, from Seattle to Portland, Maine, are projecting, constructing or celebrating the completion of new quarters, and renovating old ones.

**I**N Manhattan, all four major art museums are involved with significant expansion programs. The Museum of Modern Art opened its renovated building, doubling its gallery space, last year. The Metropolitan is readying its 90,000-square-foot Southwest Wing, devoted to 20th-century art, for opening in January 1987. The Whitney Museum of American Art has announced plans for a 10-story addition that will more than double its space, and the Guggenheim Museum will build an 11-story addition for gallery, storage and offices. While it is true that the concern of all these projects is 20th-century art, the largest "growth area" in the museum trade, institutions with other kinds of collections are also expanding.

New museum buildings have opened within the last few years in Dallas, Atlanta, Miami, San Antonio, Portland and Anchorage, among other cities. Expansion projects have been carried out at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Akron Art Museum and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis.

Additions to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, the Hood Museum at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, and the Arnot Art Museum in Elmira, New York, will be unveiled this fall and winter.

In prospect are new or expanded quarters for the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Seattle Art Museum, the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, the Museum of African Art in Washington, the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska, the Museum of American Folk Art in New York and the Vassar College Art Gallery in Poughkeepsie, New York. This is only a partial list.

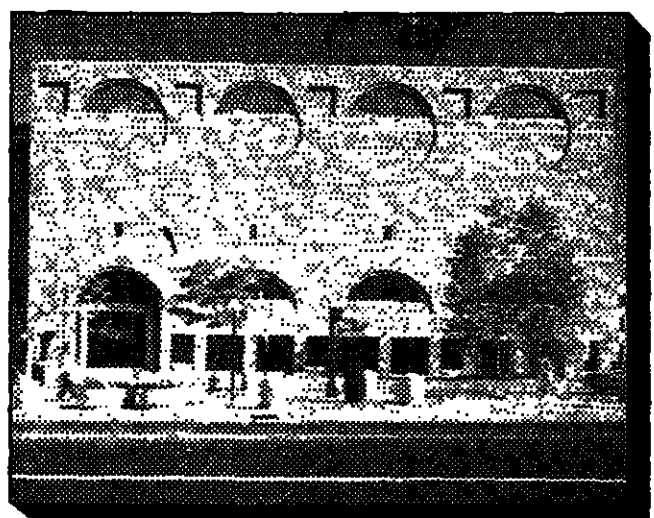
Since the 19th century, of course, the public consensus has been that art museums are very good creatures to have around. Along with opera houses and concert halls, they are a basic amenity of metropolitan life. But today they are everywhere; in cities, yes, but also on campuses, in small towns, suburban areas, and far-flung rural outposts. They are established not only by public, but private interests; more than several, including the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena, California, the Terra Museum in Evanston, Illinois, are devoted to the holdings of one collector.

The museum derby goes on, a continuous race to put up new buildings and enlarge the old ones.

"We have a very compelling reason," says Thomas Messer, director of the Guggenheim, "a collection of 6,000 objects of which no more than 300 are on view. We're not shooting for showing the whole collection, but 5 percent is too little if you have masterpieces in storage such as we do."



Plans for expanded Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.



Portland Museum of Art.

Yet, professionals in the field ask questions. Are museums paying too much attention to building, at the expense of what should be their primary concerns — the acquisition and conservation of high-quality objects, the pursuit of scholarship and the presentation of exhibitions? Are they in competition with each other for the same kinds of art? Will a number of them, after the glamour is over, hold out tin cups for support to the same all-too-finite funding sources? And are all the new museums really needed?

A basic reason for the unparalleled growth is that art itself, no longer considered an esoteric or avant-garde discipline, has entered the mainstream of American life. Thanks to educational efforts on the part of schools and museums themselves, as well as widespread attention from the media, today's general public is better informed about art than any preceding it.

In the last 10 years, our membership has risen from 3,500 to 18,500," says Henry Hopkins, director of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, now celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Another factor in their growth is that museums, now advised like corporations by fast-stepping advertising and public-relations firms, have become very good at marketing and "development," telling the public how essential they are. And to attract that public, they create blockbuster shows (or mega-exhibitions, as Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan, would have it) and other diversions that are not always of great aesthetic or scholarly merit.

Also, many museums are being built in response to the dizzying success of contemporary art. There is no doubt that more artists today are turning out more art than ever before in history — some observers, in fact, accuse them of making it especially for museums. And thanks to tax laws that favor donations, many collectors are also giving works to museums, in some cases gifts that ought to be refused. As more and more art lovers collect the work — often with the help of museum curators — then donate it, museums expand.

A factor not to be overlooked is civic ambition. To attract desirable private citizens, corporations and tourists, forward-looking municipalities today realize they have to provide more than water, electric and sewage services while keeping taxes low.

By 1978, it was obvious that the Fort Lauderdale museum had outgrown its storefront quarters of 15,000 square feet, and an acre of land was acquired in a downtown redevelopment area. In 1984, with two-thirds of the \$7.5 million cost raised from business and community sources, construction was begun on the 64,000-square-foot facility, which will have a sculpture terrace and an outdoor restaurant, and is designed with expansion in mind.

Why a museum in a city only one-half hour's drive from Miami, which has several art institutions? The largest and newest, the Philip Johnson-designed Center for the Fine Arts, is an exhibition hall that does not collect. "We felt that nothing significant was happening there," says Elliott Barnett, a local lawyer and collector who is the prime mover of the enterprise, pointing out that none of the Miami facilities is devoted to contemporary art.

In that way, the museum builds a bond with the community. Aware that the fledgling institution has nowhere to go but up in terms of its holdings, Barnett says, "We won't try to be more than we can be. We're not the Met or the Art Institute of Chicago. But we want to do it right for our scale. Fifty years from now, there's an even chance that we will have built the kind of collection of which our children and grandchildren will be proud."

But I think better is the only way museums can go. First you should acquire the art, then build your buildings. If you need another wing for your great stuff, O.K. But wings for not-so-hot collections and poor scholarship?

One thing seems certain — the huge audience for museums will continue to encourage their expansion, whatever scholarly or aesthetic limitations that may impose on them. In terms of bricks and mortar, at least, they are a howling success.

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## LETTERS to Help-Knowing

## Keeping Alive the Vanishing Métier of Sheepherding

by Nell Platt

**I**N Saumane, a village in the back hills of Provence, a retired lavender farmer is looking for something to do. His middle-aged son decides to help out: He will make his father responsible for the family's small herd of sheep. It seems a perfect arrangement. Since it is difficult to find a shepherd willing to work without pay today, the family will save money. The old man will feel useful, everyone will be happy.

Soon afterward the family notices that the sheep aren't as healthy as they once were. In fact, they've gotten scrawny. The old man, it appears, never lets the animals get enough to eat. Eager to prove himself a fit, fit elderly shepherd, he strides round the mountain all day long with the sheep at his heels, rarely letting them stop to graze.

The family gave the grandfather a good talking to, and the ewes soon fattened up again. Still, the family worries about how they will manage when the old man becomes too old to tend the flock. They cannot afford a professional shepherd, and it would take more grassland than the family owns to put the flock into enclosed pasture.

In the rocky Luberon mountain range east of Avignon, a young sheep farmer's ambitions create a stir. Aided with subsidies from the French Ministry of Agriculture, Gilles Aubonovitch becomes the first farmer in the Luberon to put his flock into enclosed pasture. His experiment with electric fences makes shock waves in the countryside.

"We've come to accept them," says one

neighbor, "But still, it doesn't make sense. In two thousand years nobody's had fences around here: why should we start now?"

"Because once the fence is installed," points out another, "you don't have to pay a monthly salary."

Sheep farming is big business in France. With 13 million head of sheep, mostly in the Massif Central and the Midi, France supplies 39 percent of the European Community's mutton and lamb. Although France can't compete with Australia and New Zealand in the world wool market, sheep's milk is an important commodity here — it is the principal ingredient of one of France's most exported cheeses, Roquefort.

**I**N Provence, as elsewhere in France, the sheep industry has evolved quickly in the last several years, as changing market demands and agricultural theories have had their effect on this Mediterranean region.

Yet there is one aspect of sheep farming in Provence that has not changed with the rest of France, and is not likely to without controversy: For Provence remains one of the last places in the industrialized world where the métier of shepherd still exists.

Although their numbers have dwindled since World War II, shepherds are still quite visible in the southeastern corner of France: an old man whose flock grazes in the grassy circle of an autoroute exit near Marseille; a college student and his Walkman with a thousand sheep in the Alps; a former nun; a laid-off factory worker; a disillusioned

schoolteacher. Though their rank and file may have changed, shepherds are still important here for the Provencal landscape has not always lost itself to that basic element of modern sheep farming, the electric fence.

"In France, any discussion of sheep farming begins with one essential problem," explains Gilbert Molénat, director of Le Merle, an agricultural college near Arles that specializes in training shepherds.

"That problem is available space. In the vast range lands of Australia and western North America — and in less arid, less mountainous parts of France — the need for shepherds disappeared long ago. You don't have to find someone to mind your sheep of you can build a big enough fence.

"In Provence, fences are impractical. Although this region remains essentially rural, land here is parceled off into small, century-old farms. Few sheep farmers own enough rangeland to fence in their flocks. Some don't own any land at all.

"Most Provencal sheep farmers feed their flocks by renting the right to graze on uncultivated land from local landowners. These semi-nomadic sheep farmers, called *bergers herbagers* (grass shepherds), move their flocks from property to property from early fall through the spring, then migrate to the Alps in the summer.

"In this region, the most ancient way of raising sheep is still the most logical way," concludes Molénat. "If you can't put your sheep into a fence you either have to hire, or be, a shepherd."

Yet if Provence still has a need for shep-

herds, the region has in recent years found itself confronted with a diminishing pool of applicants for the job.

"Thirty years ago," explains Gilbert Molénat, "every village had its shepherd. The job was simple, but tedious: seeing that the animals got enough to eat, without eating up people's crops and gardens. Sometimes old men were shepherds, sometimes small children. Often the job would fall to that person who used to be called the village idiot."

"As you might imagine, the great demographic shift that France has undergone since World War II has had its effect on the sheep industry. The rural population has grown smaller and smaller and the daily life of those still living on farms has changed. In short, most of those who traditionally worked as shepherds are simply no longer available for the job."

**A**T the same time, a new breed of would-be shepherds has appeared in the past few years: most of them town and city dwellers who feel themselves called to the pastoral life.

"Twenty years ago," says Molénat, "Our problem lay in figuring out how it would be possible to keep the shepherd's way of life from dying out."

"One solution has been to draw upon the wealth of those who do not come from traditional sheep farming families, but who would like to give the shepherd's life a try. That is, to create a sort of school for shepherds, now that the métier is no longer being handed down from father to son."

Le Merle has existed toward that end since

1946. Twenty student shepherds come to this itself confronted with a diminishing pool of applicants for the job.

Students spend one year at Le Merle. "The modern shepherd's job includes more than simply watching sheep," says Molénat. "He or she must know everything that the owner of the herd has traditionally had to know, and then some."

"Many students come here with the hope of one day owning their own flock, having first worked for some time on the payroll of one of the larger sheep farms in the region. Thus they have to know everything about the practical, theoretical and economic aspects of the business: herding, breeding, midwifery, veterinary medicine, ovine anatomy, as well as bookkeeping and accounting."

The highlight of Le Merle's yearlong course of study is the *transhumance* (from the Latin *trans* "across" and *humus*, "the earth"), the annual migration of the flocks from lower Provence to the Alps. Each student shepherd, having spent nine months at Le Merle, accompanies a flock of sheep to their high summer pasture, then spends three months alone there with them.

"Until World War II, the transhumance was done on foot," explains Molénat. "It took three weeks for the shepherds to get their flocks to high pasture, and three weeks to get them back. Today, the sheep are transported to the Alps by truck."

"The transhumance makes or breaks a shepherd. Any romantic ideas he might have about the profession are quickly dispelled by

the extreme isolation of the summer pasture. It may be beautiful up there, but three months with nothing but a thousand sheep for company can be trying."

Students who complete Le Merle's course of study are awarded a diploma, important, for any sheep farmer wanting to obtain agricultural loans from France's nationalized farm bank Crédit Agricole.

Who becomes a shepherd today? "The 'back-to-the-earth' wave of the 1960s and '70s has pretty much abated now," says Molénat. "We have fewer applicants than we did a decade ago, although they may be more realistic about what they're getting into than some of our students were in 1970. Some are people who have lost their jobs in the economic crisis and are seeking a new métier; some are children of sheep farmers who plan to take over the family farm one day, and want the financial credibility that a diploma will help bring them."

**A**LTHOUGH many people are still interested in becoming shepherds, there is a rather high dropout rate. Of the 20 shepherds that graduate from Le Merle every year, says Molénat, only about half are still at it five years later.

"Even a very good shepherd does not always last long: As long as a young shepherd is unmarried, he or she doesn't much mind the nomadic life. Once children start arriving, though, those summer months at 3,000 meters altitude look a little different."

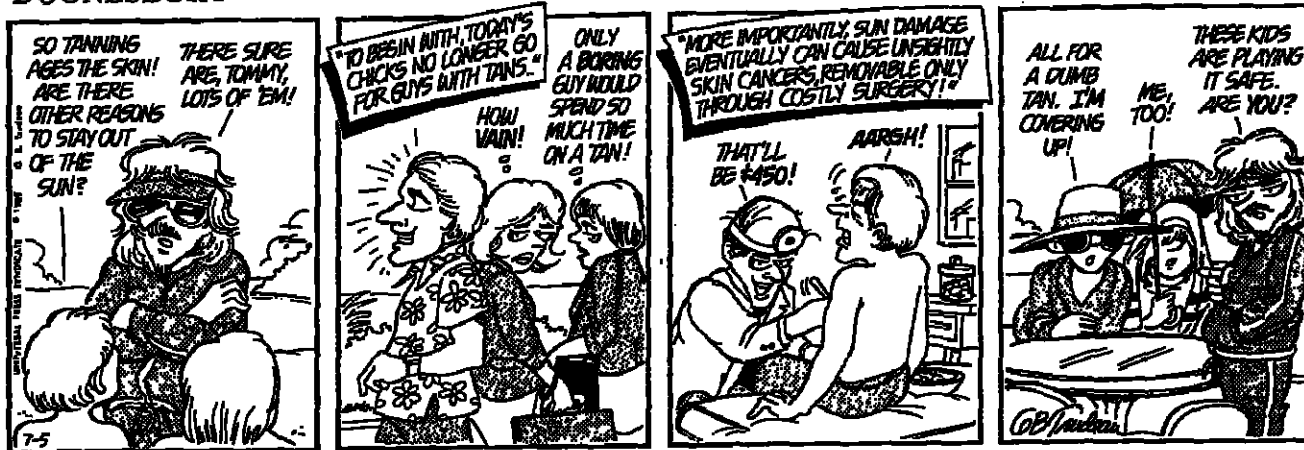
"That is not the only problem with shepherds," says François Demarquet, director of Carmejane, a sheep husbandry school near Digne that encourages the use of fences in Provence. "The cost of hiring a shepherd these days is enough to do in many small

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## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Börsendörfer-Saal (tel: 65.66.51).  
RECEITAL — July 9: "The Academy Trio" (Beethoven).  
Jazz Festival (tel: 72.42.24).  
July 6: Woody Herman All Stars, Tommy Flanagan trio, Lou Donaldson Quartet, Steve Lacy.  
July 7: Fats Domino, Stéphane Grappelli trio, Paris Réunion, Lounge Lizards, Big Band Machine.  
Kunstlerhaus (tel: 57.96.63).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."

## ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).  
July 6 and 12: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).  
July 8-11: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).  
GLYNDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).  
July 6 and 9: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).  
July 7, 10, 12: "Albert Herring" (Britten).  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
CONCERT — July 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdestvensky conductor, Oscar Shumsky violin, (Shostakovich, Brahms).  
THEATER — July 12: "Red Noses" (Barnes).  
July 6, 10, 11: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).  
July 8 and 9: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).  
LONDON Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).  
BALLET — London Festival Ballet — July 6: "Coppelia" (Hind. Delibes).  
July 8-13: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Charles Chaplin 1889-1977".  
Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).  
THEATER — July 6, 8, 9: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).  
July 10-12: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).  
Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).  
OPERA — July 8 and 10: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).  
July 6, 9, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

## FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Aix Dance Festival (tel: 26.23.38).  
DANCE — July 10: "Nikolaus Dance Theatre Video Games." "Contact." "Tower." "Kaleidoscope."  
OPERA — July 10: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).  
MONTPELLIER, International Dance Festival (tel: 66.35.00).  
July 6: Ivory Coast National Ballet.  
July 10-13: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Events."  
Radio France International Festival (tel: 52.84.84).  
CONCERTS — July 7: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Cyril Dieckhoff/Mstislav Rostropovich conductor, Leonard Bernstein cello (Tchaikovsky).  
July 8: Orchestre de Lyon, Serge

Baudouin conductor, Jean-François Heisser piano (Saint-Saëns).  
July 12: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Moshe Atzmon conductor (Poulenc, Ravel).  
NICE, Jazz festival (tel: 71.93.22).  
July 10: Benny Waters, Fats Domino, July 11: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.  
July 12: Working Week, Panama Francis.  
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremlett."  
Galerie Alain Blondel (tel: 278.66.67).  
EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chabron."  
Galerie Schmitt (tel: 260.36.36).  
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Corat à Picasso."  
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

## GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).  
BALLET — July 10-13: Grands Ballets Canadiens.  
CONCERT — July 8: Athens State Orchestra, Marek Pijarowski conductor, Dora Bacopoulou piano.  
JAZZ — July 7: Mikis-Eskara concert.  
July 8: Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra.  
July 12: Vienna Art Orchestra.  
OPERA — July 7: "Otello" (Verdi).

## ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

Goto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).  
EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."  
Kan-I Hoken Hall (tel: 490.51.11).  
Universal Ballet Company — July 8 and 9: "Serenade" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky).  
Giselle (Adam).  
Zeit Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

## NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Art Theater (tel: 25.94.95).  
American Repertory Theater — To July 28: "Piaf" (Gems).  
Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).  
CONCERT — July 6: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Arpad Joo conductor, Janos Starker cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).  
Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands." "Rijksmuseum" (tel: 73.21.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt, drawings."  
Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).  
BALLET — Dutch National Ballet — July 6-8: "Symphonie in C" (Balanchine, Bizet) and "Sanctus Solitaire" (Van Schayk, Part).  
THE HAGUE, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel: 54.29.58).  
July 12: Sun Ra Arkestra, Ella Fitzgerald, John Faddis Quartet with Dizzy Gillespie, Keith Jarrett.

## PORTUGAL

LISBON, Sao Carlos Theater (tel: 36.34.08).  
OPERA — July 7, 9, 11: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).  
SINTRA, Festival (tel: 923.39.19).  
RECEITALS — July 6: François-René Duchable piano (Chopin).  
July 8: François-René Duchable piano, Paul Meyer clarinet (Brahms, Poulenc).  
Regional Museum (tel: 923.39.18).  
EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Melico," paintings.

## SCOTLAND

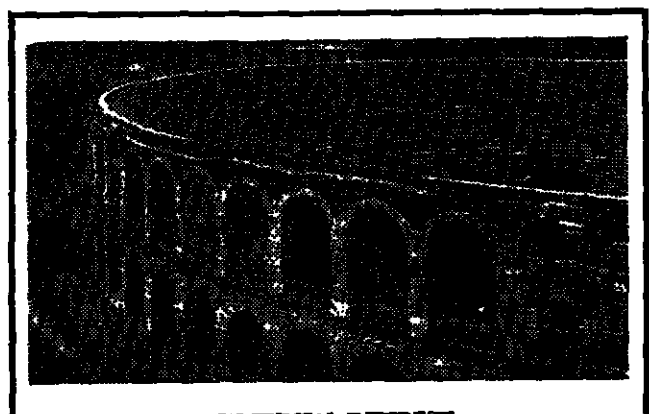
EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepose, 1871-1935."  
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."  
Queen's Hall (tel: 228.11.55).  
CONCERT — July 7: The Edinburgh Pops, Philip Green conductor (Beethoven, Copland).

## SPAIN

GRANADA, International Festival of Music and Dance (tel: 22.52.13).  
BALLET — July 6-8: Düsseldorf Opera Ballet.  
MADRID, Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).  
EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Rafael en España."  
Palacio de Velázquez y Cristal (tel: 274.77.75).  
EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Spanish Sculpture 1930-1956."

## JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11).  
CONCERT — July 7: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Michio Koyama conductor, Michio Koyama piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).



OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ARENA DI VERONA  
VERONA — The 63rd open air season of opera, ballet and concerts in the Roman arena runs to September 1 and includes:  
BALLET — "Giselle" (Adolphe Adam) — July 11, 14, 20, 26, Aug. 2, 8.  
OPERA — "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) — July 4, 7, 13, 19, 27, Aug. 1, 7, 10, 15, 20, 28, 31.  
"Aida" (Verdi) — July 6, 12, 21, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 16, 21, 24, 27, 29, Sept. 1.  
"Anna" (Verdi) — July 28 and 31, Aug. 3, 9, 14, 17, 22, 25.  
For further information tel: 23520.

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."  
Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).  
EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Arp."  
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Robert Delaunay."  
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).  
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."

## GERMANY

FRANKFURT, Opera (tel: 2562.529).  
BALLET — July 6: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).  
OPERA — July 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).  
July 8: "Aida" (Verdi).  
July 9: "La Bohème" (Puccini).  
STUTTGART, National Theater (tel: 203.24.44).  
BALLET — Stuttgart Ballet — July 7: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).  
OPERA — July 6 and 12: "Falstaff" (Verdi).  
July 8 and 10: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

## Nissan Unscrambles Teeming Tokyo With New, Fact-Packed Guidebook For Visitors

TOKYO: This sprawling metropolis of 12 million scurrying inhabitants is, without question, the world's most perplexing capital. Streets run in rings around the imperial palace. Building numbers are erratic and if a visitor doesn't read or speak Japanese, hopes of asking understandable directions or deciphering road signs are nil. But new help is at hand: the just-published, distinctively orange-covered 132 page NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS. A lucidly written, fact-packed English language compendium of every significant place, feature, address and telephone number that visiting tourists or executives need at their fingertips to take all the confusion out of a Tokyo tour. Nissan, like the other giants in the automotive field, Michelin and Shell, has now gone into the guidebook business with a remarkable, and impressive paperback which fits snugly and conveniently in a pocket, attaché case or pocketbook. Illustrating the well-written, thoroughly researched text are 25 easy-to-decipher street maps of various Tokyo locations. Little space has been wasted on pretty pictures; this is an informative hard-working guidebook for people in a hurry who badly need swift help. The giant Japanese automotive firm obviously spared no expense in producing this detail-crammed book. Expert foreign correspondents from the U.S.A., U.K. and Switzerland, based in Tokyo and knowledgeable about the city, from its broad boulevards to its teeming back alleys, were hired to write the guide, and their insights give the volume an extra dimension not found in the usual tourist guide to monuments and nightspots. They drop in such interesting tidbits as: Thursday is the only day of the week that the Horyuji treasures are on open display in Tokyo's national museum; or that 6.00 a.m. is auction time at the Teukiji Fish Market when the best tuna are put on the block to be snapped up by the Sushi and Sushimi trade. All of which makes this new Nissan Guide a significant new addition to every Asia-bound traveller's bookshelf. Plans are to revise it every two years and to develop 15 new guide books on other areas of Japan in the near future. The next book in the series, on Kyoto/Osaka, is due out in October. A copy of this new NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS can be had by writing to:

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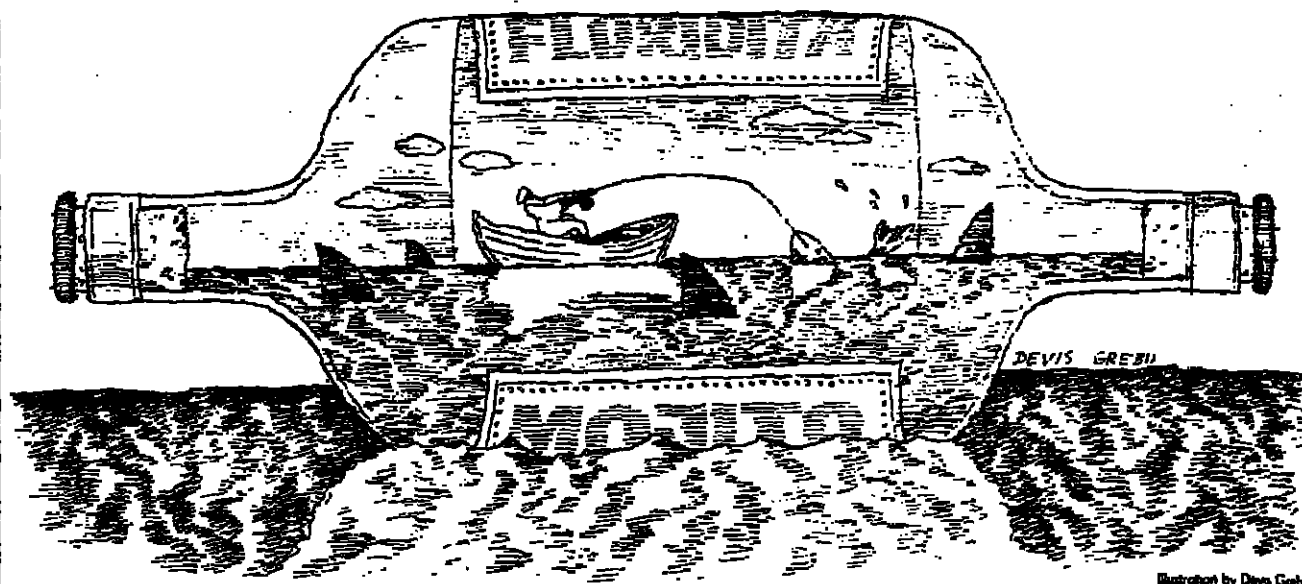


Illustration by Dave Grell

## Havana's Historic Watering Holes

by Mark J. Kurlansky

HAVANA — In this crumbling city of pastel Spanish colonial architecture and socialist revolutionary fervor, the most remembered line from one of its most celebrated residents, Ernest Hemingway, is:

*My mojito in la Bodeguita*  
*My daiquiri in El Floridita.*

While meat is rationed and crustaceans are only for approved tourist restaurants and for export, these two institutions help to keep Havana, as it has long been, a great drinking town.

The two most famous places to drink and eat are the cozy, noisy graffiti-covered nooks of the Bodeguita del Medio and the elegant, even stuffy and, with tuxedo-clad waiters, decidedly unrevolutionary El Floridita.

They are about 10 blocks apart through narrow, bustling streets of old Havana, and aside from being fabled Hemingway haunts, the two are the caretakers of Cuba's two greatest contributions to mixology — the daiquiri and the mojito.

The daiquiri, essentially lime juice, white rum and sugar, began in the copper-mining region of eastern Cuba in the late 19th century. It was particularly popular with American mining engineers, who then went into Havana and demanded it at their favorite bar and restaurant, whose name became shorter and shorter until it was simply known as El Floridita.

Similarly the name of the drink gradually was abbreviated from the name of the owner, Constantino de Rivalpica.

El Floridita became particularly celebrated for its daiquiris after 1939, when Antonio Meilan started working there. Early in his career he learned of the electric blender and instead of straining the ice from the drink began blending it into the drink, thus creating frozen daiquiri, which he has been making ever since at the long, well polished Florida bar.

Angel Martinez, a 31-year-old country boy from Santa Clara, in the center of the island, arrived in Havana in 1935 "to seek my fortune," as he says. By 1942 he had taken over a small bodega, which he renamed Casa Martinez but which became known as la Bodeguita del Medio (the little halfway bodega) because it is half a block from the cathedral.

Then, as now he specialized in the country dishes of his childhood — black beans, fried bananas, picadillo (ground meat with garlic and lime) and roast pork.

Along with this cuisine he restored the mojito, a traditional Cuban drink that was becoming forgotten as Havana's celebrated bartenders acquired international reputations.

Many of the original cooks and waiters still work there. The prices have risen considerably since the three-cent glass of rum of 1942. But in a society of limited state-controlled income there is still no shortage of customers at the Bodeguita. Lines form early in the evening on the narrow street outside and remain until past midnight as Cubans and occasional tourists wait their turn by the dark rectangular bar for the worn rustic tables in the maze of tiny rooms in back.

Martinez has not been the owner since 1967 when the state took over the Bodeguita, along with all other bars and restaurants in the country.

"Visitors came in and asked 'where is Martinez. Where is Martinez,'" says the white-haired 81-year-old former owner. So the government decided to pay him 250 pesos monthly (a little less than \$250 and a typical Cuban salary) to hang around his former restaurant, greet people and act as though he were still the owner.

He seems cautious but not bitter about the revolution. "Do you see children asking for shoes. Do you see children asking for bread?" he asks. In fact you don't.

He remembers countless celebrities, especially late Chilean president Salvador Allende and the former Mexican president Luis Echeverria. But above all he remembers the many writers and journalists that made the Bodeguita famous. "I made it little. You journalists made it big," he says.

No one did more to make the Bodeguita and the Florida big than Hemingway. Antonio Meilan, 59, remembers him coming to the bar every evening when he was in Cuba. He always ordered his daiquiri double and without sugar. The drink is still known at the Florida as a "Papa." Meilan remembers the writer as "kind and affectionate," but he says he rarely ate in the elegant, round dining room adjacent to the bar, which is known for lobster specialties. "He only drank here," Meilan recalls.

Martinez has a similar memory of Hemingway. Like many Cubans he loves the novel Hemingway wrote in Cuba, "The Old Man and the Sea," and he likes to tell the story and quote passages in Spanish.

But he has a confession about Hemingway. "I think he only came here three or four times," says Martinez. "He went more to the Florida. He came here, had a mojito, had a photo taken and went to the Florida to have more photos taken."

A better celebrity endorsement for the Bodeguita comes from actor Errol Flynn, who also came more than once and had his picture taken. "Best place to get drunk," he said. And while whole poems have been written about the Bodeguita, no one ever said it better.

Mark J. Kurlansky is a journalist based in Mexico City.

## Cutting the Visa Tape in Vienna

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — If you don't live in a capital that has good diplomatic relations with Eastern Europe or if you're a tourist and a-bibbing your way across the Continent, obtaining visas for visits behind the Iron Curtain can mean a big bother of many mailings of passports and forms to unresponsive consulates over weeks or months — sometimes making the mission impossible. Often, a travel agent can cut the waiting time to a fortnight or less, but there will be handling fees.

There is another solution. Most Soviet-bloc embassies and tourist bureaus in Vienna, a neutral capital that thrives on tourism, are geared to last-minute, even overnight, decisions to go East and spend hard currency. Situated farther east than Prague or Berlin, the Austrian capital generally offers visas that are relatively easy to come by while sidestepping too. Today's Vienna houses dozens of diplomatic representations, even Albania's — often in Hapsburgian palaces quite contradictory to the present state of affairs back home.

Such a site is the Hungarian Embassy at Bankgasse 4-6: two Baroque palaces (one of them built by the great architect Johann Fischer von Erlach) that were graciously united with a common facade two centuries ago. Visa hours are 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Mondays through Fridays. Or, a few blocks away, at Kärntnerstrasse 26 on Vienna's main shopping street, one can obtain a visa from the Hungarian State Travel Agency, IBUSZ, which is open weekdays from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Saturdays from 9 to noon. At either address, you must leave your passport, two photos, and 190 schillings (about \$9). You may collect the visa two working days later — though a travel agent or a personal plea can usually win it overnight. For instant passport photos, Steiff's, the department store on Kärntnerstrasse, has photo machines (one color, one black-and-white) outside either end of its ground floor.

Hungary does not require tourists to exchange a fixed amount of Western currency for forints at the border, but Czechoslovakia

does for crowns. The \$10 a day you must prepay will buy crowns at slightly more than double the official rate, but less than half the rate the black marketeers in Prague are waiting to offer. The CEDOK travel office at Park Ring 12 will give you brochures, information, and hotel reservations, but no visa. For that, you must apply at the embassy, a mustard-golden palace three miles away at Penzingerstrasse 11-13, next door to the Max Reinhardt Seminar theater school and around the corner from the main gate of Schönbrunn Palace, the Versailles of Vienna and a sightseeing must. Visa hours are 8 to 11 A.M. Mondays through Fridays. You must fill out a form, pay 150 schillings, and present two photos with a passport valid for at least four months.

You should have your visa in an hour, but be warned that it may take longer or be difficult as the Aug. 21 anniversary of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia looms. For fear of incitement, even a valid visa listing your occupation as student, teacher, journalist, editor, lawyer, judge, policeman or priest may not be honored at the border. In filling out the form, it is wise to use euphemisms such as "civil servant" for policeman and "clerical worker" for priest.

Poland requires two photos, 300 schillings, and your passport for a visa that will be ready in a day or two; at the border, you must also pay 36 Deutsche marks (almost \$12). While ORBIS, the official Polish tourist information agency at Schwedenplatz 5, can advise you, the visa must be obtained at the consulate, Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42B, near the Schönbrunn Zoo, between 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. weekdays except Wednesdays.

A Romanian visa costs the most (410 schillings, and at the border you must exchange \$10 for every day of the visa's validity, but it is given on the spot when you present your passport at Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60; no photo is required).

At the Bulgarian Embassy, Schwindgasse 8, you must bring one photo and 200 schillings; it will take two to four days, but you need not exchange a fixed sum at the border. Both addresses are convenient to Belvedere,

the lighthearted Baroque summer residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Its airy, spacious formal gardens connect the Lower Belvedere palace (now museums of medieval and Baroque Austrian art) with the more imposing Upper Belvedere palace (now the Austrian Gallery of 19th- and 20th-century art). From its terrace on a clear day you can see across the city to the Vienna Woods.

Yugoslavia requires visas of Americans, but not Europeans. While obtainable at border crossings, occasionally with some difficulty, a Yugoslav visa can be had in 20 minutes for 93 schillings at Salzgasse 4A in Vienna, just across the Landstrasser Hauptstrasse from the Stühof, a brand-new hotel and shopping complex built in the Bietermeier style of the Metemich era.

There is no particular advantage in applying for Soviet or East German visas in Vienna. Both require vouchers proving that you have prepaid your hotel stays to an authorized travel agent, who might as well arrange the visas too. In Vienna, this will take 10 days for the Soviet Union, three or four days for East Germany. But visas for the latter can also be obtained at border crossing upon presentation of hotel vouchers, according to the travel office of the German Democratic Republic at Brandstätte 4, in the shadow of St. Stephen's Cathedral. This information office will direct you to authorized agents, as will Intourist, the Soviet agency, at Schwedenplatz 3.

The Albanian Embassy at Jacquingasse 41, on the border of Belvedere's botanical gardens, does not welcome inquiries about individual tourism.

One last admonition for visa applicants: When filling out forms in longhand, be sure to put a horizontal slash through the number 7, as most Europeans do; otherwise, it may be read as a 1. This is particularly pertinent to the standard visa question about "length of stay in days." Not long ago, a Central Park West maroon arrived in Prague for what she thought was a week's visit, only to be told she was there for an overnight stay. It took her a morning at the police station and a trip to the bank to prolong her visa by six days.

Alan Levy is a journalist and author based in Vienna.

## Salisbury Continued from page 7

been, the Market Square, filled with stalls every Tuesday and Saturday.

There are a number of fine houses from the Middle Ages. In keeping with Salisbury's long commercial tradition, many of the most picturesque allow one to combine architectural rubbernecking with shopping, eating and drinking. The oldest known house in the city, John a Port's in Queen Street, is home to Watsons, fine glassware and china; just outside the High Street gate of the close is the warrenlike Beech's antiquarian bookshop; across from St. Ann's gate is the Old Bell Inn, in a 14th-century grammar school, another pub. The Pheasant, occupies the 15th-century hall of the Shoemakers' Guild in Salt Lane.

St. Edmund's Church, with its Cromwellian tower, is now the Salisbury Arts Centre, and among the city's more modern buildings is Salisbury Playhouse. Both figure largely in the annual Salisbury Festival, Sept. 7-21 this year. Featured artists will include the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, the London

Symphony, the Philharmonia Orchestra, and the mezzo soprano Brigitte Fassbaender.

Wiltshire is unusually rich in archaeological sites. The top ones include Stonehenge, accessible despite recent angry invasions by what the English, quaintly, still call hippies; the Avebury henge monument, which dwarfs Stonehenge but looks less impressive because of the village built amid and around it; Silbury Hill, the largest artificial prehistoric mound in Europe, whose purpose has never been discovered; the nearby West Kennet Long Barrow, a large chambered tomb that was being used as a burial place when the Egyptians were still figuring out how to cut stone; and the Westbury White Horse of 1778, most spectacular of the many monumental figures carved into Wiltshire's chalk hillsides. (These have to be tended regularly to keep the grass from growing back over them; it is said that during Victorian years the grass was actually encouraged to grow over parts of the Cerne Abbas Giant, a fertility figure in Dorsetshire.)

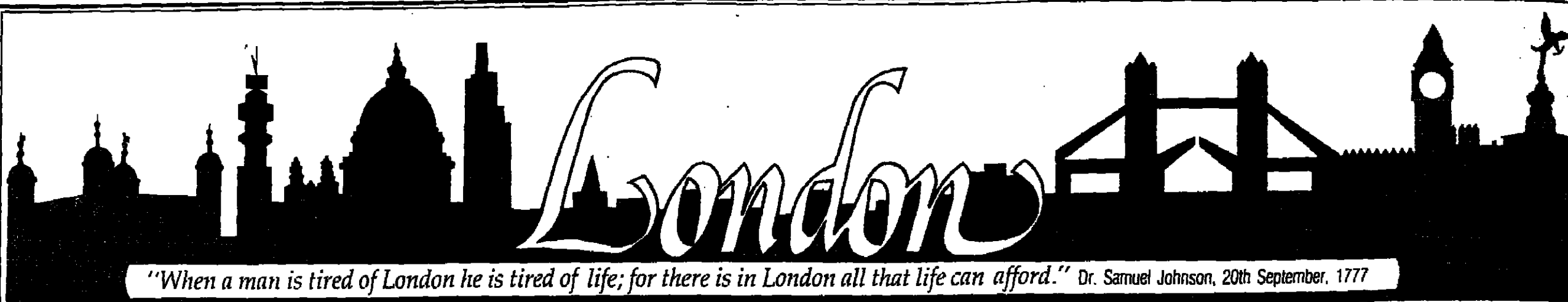
For more modern tastes, stately homes near Salisbury, from the Elizabethan to the Palladian and, most typically, mixtures of every style in between, include "Willow House, home of the Earl of Pembroke, with Inigo Jones's famous "double cube" room; Newhouse, with a costume collection and Nelson relics (the present owner is a descendant of the naval hero); New Wardour Castle, now a girls' school; Stourhead, with notable landscaped gardens; and Longleat House, with park by Capability Brown. Check the Salisbury tourist office (tel. 394-956) for opening days and times.

Frequent trains for Salisbury leave from Waterloo Station in London. If one wishes, as many Britons do, to avoid London, there is a special bus from Heathrow Airport to the Woking train station, as well as train connections from Southampton. Motorists coming from the Continent may like to take the night boat from Le Havre to Southampton and drive to Salisbury through the New Forest.









"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## The Royal Tournament opens in London: A Military Spectacular

One of the most exciting military spectacles – and far more enjoyable than the annual parade of might in Moscow's Red Square – begins at London's Earls Court stadium on July 10 and continues for ten days. More than 300,000 will watch the Royal Tournament, now well into its second century of performances and displays by representatives of Britain's army, navy and air force.

What began in 1880 as 'The Grand Military Tournament and Assault-at-Arms' has become an occasion for military music, rather than martial prowess, linked with action replays of famous British victories in past battles, plus dare devil competitions between teams from the three services.

Although the occasion always leads to an annual crop of letters to newspapers complaining about the apparent celebration of violence, the most popular events among boys of all ages continue to be the mock battles, known to the organisers as the 'bang, bang, you're dead' scenes.

Vivid moments of glory come from the Royal Marines with their re-run of commando raids and cliff assaults that reproduce, with considerable realism, the scaling and destruction of Germany's coastal defences during the 1939-45 war.

Another spectacular that captured the imagination was a repeat performance of the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when the English fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson routed the French... but at Earls Court it was fought against a background of music by the

massed bands of the Marines. Two large ships of the line were reconstructed, each nearly 100 feet long and 80 feet high, yet capable of being folded away into the roof when their guns were not blazing out a challenge to the enemy.

The earliest tournaments aimed more at encouraging the finer points of skills at arms, rather than concentrating upon capturing the public's interest. There were hand to hand contests by soldiers armed with swords, lances and bayonets as well as ritual duelling and gymnastic displays.

Guaranteed to raise a cheer was an equestrian competition known as 'cleaving the Turk's head', an event whose name was later changed to 'cutting the lemon' in deference to the sensibilities of a nation which had become an ally of the British.

In 1887 the Royal Navy entered the arena for the first time and in 1907 the, still popular and exciting, field gun competition was introduced with gun teams, each of 18 men, from the naval bases

at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport competing.

Within months of the first world war ending the Royal Tournament was back in London's entertainment calendar and the Royal Air Force flew in for the first time.

By 1933, with war clouds once again looming, motor cycles and other motorised units began to appear side by side with the horse.

After the war, because the numbers who wanted tickets for performances had soared, the event was moved in 1950 to its present home at Earls Court in West London. The larger arena meant that instead of the then King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, trotting into the arena they could enter at a gallop and go into live action to demonstrate the skills involved in firing a royal salute.

In 1955, the year of the Queen's coronation, the tournament went international with units from Commonwealth countries being invited, and in 1979 a youth band from the United States entertained the crowd.

Another glamorous event of a different kind opens in London in a few days. It is an exhibition of glorious jewellery and boutique items at the Van Cleef & Arpels shop at 159 New Bond Street. The pieces are being flown to London from the Paris salon as an added attraction for the thousands in London for the American Bar Association conference. This display of sparkling brilliance fits naturally into the London scene where the emphasis is always on tradition. It will be on parade from July 10-25.

There is a different kind of tradition, this time on water, at the Royal Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, which takes place from July 4-7. The first occasion was nearly 150 years ago in 1839. Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, gave the event his patronage in 1855 and since then it has been the Henley Royal Regatta.

One competition has been continuous since the first year. This is the Grand Challenge Cup for amateur eights. The world's finest crews from all parts to try to win one of rowing's most coveted trophies.

But there is more to Henley than rowing. The town itself is worth exploring, especially the historic Henley Bridge, built in 1512. Search out as well the old coaching inns. Once there were as many as 70. Don't miss the most famous, the Red Lion Hotel, which dates back to 1632. Charles I stayed there many times, and for several years it was used as a half way house to Blenheim Palace by the Dukes of Marlborough.

Getting there need not be a problem. You can either drive yourself into the delightful Oxfordshire countryside, or be chauffeur driven. Heads may turn in the direction of any woman who wears an exclusive Caroline Charles

centre of London to the regatta course, even less if you have your own apartment on the south side of Hyde Park near to the main motorway route. Hampton's at 6 Arlington Street, St James's, have what is almost certainly a bigger selection of furnished properties than any other major agency.

What to wear at Henley? For the ladies, all will be determined to look their most glamorous whatever the weather. However, it is best to be prepared for every eventuality. There is a belief in Britain that the one thing which can be guaranteed is the weather – guaranteed, that is, to be different by the hour.

Something warm even if it is finally left on the back seat of the car, is almost a necessity – even in mid-July. Take a cashmere. If you want the best selection, and the finest quality, pop into D L Lord, 41 Burlington Arcade, close to Bond Street and Piccadilly. For women they have elegance, for men, understated smartness.

Also in the Burlington Arcade are the two shops of S Fisher. At both there is a considerable concentration upon fashion and a constant updating of designs chosen by Sara, grand daughter of the founder of the business, Sam Fisher, who still helps to cut some of the exclusive silk brocade waistcoats for which the firm has long had an international reputation.

At one shop Fisher has an extensive range of hand knitted cashmere for ladies and an equally wide range of sweaters and cardigans for men in plays ranging from 1 to 10. The colour range is as dazzling as a rainbow. At their other Arcade shop the emphasis is on men's wear including Sam Fisher's waistcoats. Prices for this glamorous male attire start at £100.

Any man with confidence enough to wear one is not likely to be upstaged by any of the women lining the tow path at Henley, even if she is wearing an exclusive dress from one of the outstanding Beauchamp Place collections such as Sava, Kanga or Panton.

Back in town after your day



Curzon, the exclusive new club at 45 Park Lane, has burst onto the London nightlife scene with glazing style.

When the time for the regatta comes round Henley goes en-fete. It is like a miniature Ascot with the ladies wearing glamorous outfits and the men discarding their top hats in favour of straw boaters... often borrowed, and worn rather better, by their wives and girlfriends.

Instead of a Royal Enclosure, there is a stewards' enclosure, but no permanent buildings are allowed on the Henley site as it is designated an area of 'outstanding

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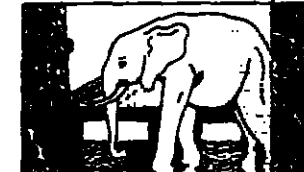
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TECHNOLOGY

Telecomputer Future  
May Already Be Past

By ERIK SANDBERG-DIMENT  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Technologies and sciences have a tendency to merge. Physics and chemistry ooze into metallurgy, plastics and the other material sciences. Genetic engineering bubbles up from the cauldron into which biology, physics and chemistry have been stirred. And in one way or another just about every scientific branch is absorbed into computers.

Attempts are even being made to incorporate genetics into microelectronics, in hopes of producing self-replicating biochips. These intriguing little grow-your-own digital computing devices show great promise, if not feasibility before the 21st century.

More immediately we have the entwinement of computer science and telecommunications in the endeavor with the horrid name of telecomputing. Fortunately, the appellation has not yet crystallized. Some companies call it simply C and C, which has the ring of a happy-hour drink that never made it.

Compaq's latest announcement in this realm, the Telecompaq, strives for a little more cachet with the description of itself as a "telecomputer." At the moment that designation seems the least offensive.

The Telecompaq is a full-scale personal computer with all the bells and whistles, as well as a telephone handset, that does everything short of doing the talking for you.

Nomenclature aside, what the union refers to is the fact that telephone switching, the technology behind getting your call from home through to Aunt Martha in Kentucky, routed by way of, say, Orlando, Florida, or Bendigo, Minnesota, whichever results in the best economy for the telephone companies, is now almost entirely digital, just as the personal computer is. Since the telephone and the personal computer work in the same way, everyone would naturally prefer to have them combined in one handy unit. Or so, judging from the flurry of computer phones besetting the marketplace, manufacturers seem to believe.

UNFORTUNATELY for their bottom line, most of these companies will discover that all this elegant merging of technologies is not what the customer wants, at least not at the premium prices currently commanded by the integrated voice-data terminals.

Over all, the combination reminds me of the four-color pen I received for Christmas as a child. Being able to slide a yellow, blue, green or red button down the side of the pen and have the appropriate colored ballpoint emerge from the tip was neat. The implement was somewhat bulky, however, and I never really used it much. Nor, I suspect, did many other people.

From a technical standpoint, it is true that modern telephone network switching systems are looking more and more like digital computers. Even individual handsets are undergoing chip implants, and soon every telephone will be a smart phone. Some of the ramifications might be surprising, however.

For instance, I recently spoke with a man who had been unable to reach me by telephone for a week because of his hospital stay. He had had a bedside phone, but before his stay he had become accustomed to using an autodialer with the numbers he called most commonly programmed into it. He had made calls with a touch of a button for so long he had forgotten all the numbers.

The real puzzle about the obvious — that telephones and computers will become one — is that the particular lengths to which this evolution will develop is far less certain than its inevitability. An analogy could be drawn between the new "communicating" devices and home computers.

That home computers have become part and parcel of all our lives is likewise unarguable. The computer as a general-purpose

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	1.3125	Swiss franc	1.4875
Belgian franc	36.3375	Swedish krona	8.4625
British pound	1.6125	Swiss franc	1.4875
Canadian dollar	0.7125	Swiss franc	1.4875
Deutsche mark	2.3625	Swiss franc	1.4875
French franc	6.5575	Swiss franc	1.4875
Italian lira	1,936.25	Swiss franc	1.4875
Japanese yen	163.625	Swiss franc	1.4875
Netherlands guilder	2.3625	Swiss franc	1.4875
New Zealand dollar	0.6875	Swiss franc	1.4875
Portuguese escudo	200.4875	Swiss franc	1.4875
Spanish peseta	166.6375	Swiss franc	1.4875
South African rand	1.6625	Swiss franc	1.4875
South Korean won	180.0000	Swiss franc	1.4875
Taiwan dollar	24.6375	Swiss franc	1.4875
Thai baht	50.0000	Swiss franc	1.4875
West German mark	2.3625	Swiss franc	1.4875
Yugoslav dinar	13.6375	Swiss franc	1.4875

Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

Interest Rates

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%	3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%	6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%	1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month corporate bond	7.125%	3-month corporate bond	7.125%
6-month corporate bond	7.125%	6-month corporate bond	7.125%
1-year corporate bond	7.125%	1-year corporate bond	7.125%

Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

Key Money Rates

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%	3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%	6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%	1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month corporate bond	7.125%	3-month corporate bond	7.125%
6-month corporate bond	7.125%	6-month corporate bond	7.125%
1-year corporate bond	7.125%	1-year corporate bond	7.125%

Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%	3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%	6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%	1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month corporate bond	7.125%	3-month corporate bond	7.125%
6-month corporate bond	7.125%	6-month corporate bond	7.125%
1-year corporate bond	7.125%	1-year corporate bond	7.125%

Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%	3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%	6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%	1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month corporate bond	7.125%	3-month corporate bond	7.125%
6-month corporate bond	7.125%	6-month corporate bond	7.125%
1-year corporate bond	7.125%	1-year corporate bond	7.125%

Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

Gold

Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
3-month T-bill	7.125%	3-month T-bill	7.125%
6-month T-bill	7.125%	6-month T-bill	7.125%
1-year T-bill	7.125%	1-year T-bill	7.125%
3-month Treasury note	7.125%	3-month Treasury note	7.125%
6-month Treasury note	7.125%	6-month Treasury note	7.125%
1-year Treasury note	7.125%	1-year Treasury note	7.125%
3-month corporate bond	7.125%	3-month corporate bond	7.125%
6-month corporate bond	7.125%	6-month corporate bond	7.125%
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Source: Reuters. Rates in London and Zurich, 10:00 a.m. (London time). New York rates of 2 p.m. (New York time). (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (c) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not available. (g) To buy one unit, sell 100 units.

Yamani  
Opposes  
Price Cut

Hints at Change  
In Output Quotas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said Thursday he opposed any change in OPEC's price structure but that the question of production quotas was still open.

Sheikh Yamani said the primary aim of OPEC's ministerial conference, scheduled to open in Vienna on Friday, was "to protect the price of oil."

He said he did not anticipate any price adjustments but that there might be changes in the organization's production ceiling. "That," he said, "is another matter."

The oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, meanwhile, said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was studying "a new way" to prop up sagging oil prices and stabilize sales.

Mano Said al Oteibi said that an advisory panel of six ministers would recommend to a full OPEC conference Friday that prices be kept at \$28 a barrel and the production limit maintained at 16 million barrels a day.

Mr. Oteibi spoke to reporters after a two-hour meeting of OPEC's Market Monitoring Committee. He is chairman of the committee, which includes Libya, Algeria, Iran, Iraq and Ecuador.

Earlier in the day, Nigeria's oil minister, Tani David-West, said all 13 OPEC member governments had been cheating on cartel price agreements.

"Our problem is discipline and not telling the truth," Mr. David-West said.

The OPEC members are under pressure from market forces to reduce prices, but some countries have said they will firmly oppose any reductions. They favor further cutbacks in production.

Industry analysts have said the meeting is likely to be one of OPEC's most difficult. The group is weakened by a decline in demand and increased production by Britain and other nations outside the OPEC sphere, and has been unable to halt the slide in prices.



The Underwriting Room at Lloyd's in London. Inset, Peter Miller, Lloyd's chairman.

U.S. Liability Litigation Takes Toll,  
Even at Lloyd's, as Profits Tumble

By Bruce Keppel  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For nearly three centuries, Britain's venerable insurance market, Lloyd's of London, has withstood and richly profited from the periodic turbulence characteristic of the property-casualty insurance business. But the 1980s have been exceptionally unkind to the industry worldwide — and now Lloyd's is proving not to be immune.

Lloyd's, whose entrepreneurial zeal in insuring almost anything from a communications satellite to a starlet's bust is matched by shrewd assessments of the actual risks involved, paid out more in claims than it received in premiums in 1981, the most recent year for which figures have been audited.

The \$55.7-million underwriting loss (based on current exchange rates) was more than offset, however, by investment income earned from the premiums, resulting in a net profit of about \$195 million.

Still, that was the market's slimmest profit since 1977. Peter North Miller, Lloyd's chairman, said recently in Los Angeles that 1982, now being audited, could produce the exchange's first net loss since 1965 and 1966, although not as great as the 8-percent loss in those years.

Mr. Miller, 54, laid much of the blame for Lloyd's change of fortune to liability litigation and

VW Posts Profit  
In Half After  
Year-Ago Loss

By Warren Gerdler  
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Volkswagenwerk AG, West Germany's largest automaker, said Thursday that it had net group profit of 280 million Deutsche marks (\$92 million) in the first half of this year compared with a 162-million-DM loss in the same period a year earlier.

It was the company's best first-half performance in the last few years. VW also posted a first-half loss of 147 million DM in 1983.

Carl H. Hahn, managing board chairman, told the annual shareholders meeting that group revenue rose 20 percent in the first half to about 27 billion DM from 1984.

But Mr. Hahn cautioned that first-half sales growth — distorted by the impact of a major strike that cut into last year's first-half revenues — could not be used as a gauge for full-year performance.

Mr. Hahn said the relationship of VW's profits to sales continued to be unsatisfactory, despite showing an improvement in the profit margin from the end of 1984.

VW posted consolidated net profits of 228 million DM in 1984 on record sales of 45.7 billion DM, yielding a profit-sales ratio of 1.5 percent. VW restored a dividend of 5 DM on 1984 results, after two years without dividends.

Mr. Hahn did not offer projections for the full year but said VW expects "steady" second-half earnings. Officials said VW had been encouraged by an increase of more than 10 percent in domestic orders in the first five months, compared with a year earlier.

Mr. Hahn said results in the second half would depend partly on the course of the U.S. dollar, as well as on political and economic uncertainties in other foreign markets where VW is active.

Concerns about foreign markets center on political unrest in South Africa, where VW's operations continue to post losses, and on economic troubles in Mexico, Argentina and Brazil, Mr. Hahn said.

Mr. Hahn said worldwide VW deliveries were up 4 percent to 1.2 million units while domestic deliveries — hampered by a debate over

Wheelock Unit  
Set to Liquidate

Reuters

HONG KONG — The board of Wheelock Maritime International Ltd. has decided to voluntarily liquidate the company, it announced Thursday.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held to vote on a resolution to end the company and appoint Ernst & Whinney, an American accounting firm, as liquidators, the statement said. The date of the meeting has not been decided.

Wheelock Maritime is 50 percent owned by Wheelock Marden & Co., a shipping and trading company that has just been taken over by Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Trading in its shares was suspended on March 7. Wheelock Maritime said on March 7 that its financial position was critical because of Wheelock Marden's decision to discontinue further financial assistance.

Consortium to Promote  
Channel Tunnel Plan

By Colin Chapman  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eurotunnel Ltd., a British-French consortium proposing to build a 35-kilometer (22-mile) road-rail bridge and tunnel across the English Channel, the busiest seaway in the Western hemisphere, announced Thursday that it would spend £10 million (\$13.1 million) in making proposals to the British and French governments before the Oct. 31 deadline.

The consortium's chairman, Sir Nigel Brookes, who is also chairman of the construction group, Trafalgar House PLC, told representatives of British investment institutions that "after so many false starts, it is going to happen."

The Eurotunnel plan provides for a series of road bridges, 50 meters above high water, from each side of the channel to two man-made islands. The islands would be joined by two 20-kilometer prefabricated tunnels laid on the seabed, allowing for shipping to proceed unhindered. A separate rail tunnel would run across the channel.

Eurotunnel puts the cost of its plan at \$4.5 billion at 1985 prices, and Sir Nigel said that although this was twice as expensive as the

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Markets Closed

Financial markets, banks and government offices were closed Thursday in the United States for the Independence Day holiday.







## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## General Electric Appoints A Corporate Ombudsman

By Colin Chapman  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — General Electric Co., which admitted in May that it had overcharged the U.S. Air Force and was fined \$1.04 million and ordered to pay back \$800,000 that was falsely billed, has appointed its first corporate ombudsman.

Named to the job of keeping an eye on corporate activities and being ready to listen to anyone prepared "to blow the whistle" is John H. Peterson, presently the manager of personal accounting operations. Mr. Peterson said he expected to spend most of his time on military-related work. "With 60,000 people involved in defense-related businesses, tens of thousands of proposals and millions of time vouchers, the scope is incredible," he said.

Salomon Brothers is to expand its European operations by opening a new office in Zurich within the next few months. The office will be headed by one of the firm's managing directors, George P. Hutchinson, who is now responsible for the Tokyo office. His place as managing director, Tokyo, will be taken by Eugene R. Dattell.

Ferranti PLC has appointed Pat Wimbush as managing director of

Ferranti Industrial Electronics Ltd., its Edinburgh-based subsidiary responsible for nonmilitary business. He takes over from D.M. McCallum, who continues as chairman. Mr. Wimbush was formerly manager of the company's industrial and communication systems department.

Dunlop PLC has named Lachlan Shackleton-Fergus as general sales and marketing manager for Dunlop Military Products. He was previously the company's defense and military coordinator, and has served on European Community working parties, including the one on investment in defense industries.

Empresa Nacional del Petroleo SA, Spain's oil company, has appointed Javier de la Pesa as vice president in charge of petrochemical activities, with responsibility for coordination of associated companies. He was previously in Brussels as vice president of Phillips Petroleum Chemicals.

Westland PLC, the British helicopter manufacturer, has named Hugh Stewart as acting group chief executive. Mr. Stewart has been with Westland since 1979.

Standard Oil of Ohio has named William P. Madar vice president,

with continued responsibility for Sohio's chemicals and industrial products businesses and new duties involving corporate staff functions. This follows a decision by Sohio to eliminate about 450 corporate staff positions over the next few months. Other management changes include the appointment of Webb M. Alspaugh as vice president for human resources, Donald B. Anthony as vice president for research and development and Robert M. Mesel as vice president for control.

Texasco Nigeria Ltd. has named elected Kenneth T. Horn as managing director, based in Lagos. Mr. Horn moves to West Africa from Saudi Arabia, where he was president and regional director of Texasco Saudi Ltd.

Quaker Oats Co. has appointed José Rodríguez as vice president and director for Europe, moving him from his previous position as vice president for Latin America.

Rio Algom Ltd., the Toronto-based subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., has restructured Atlas Steels, Canada's main stainless and specialty steel producer, into two divisions. Allan V. Orr, Atlas Steels' vice president and general manager, has been promoted to vice president. Rio Algom, relocating to Toronto, has named Guyer Fecht, who became vice president and general manager of Atlas Steels Division, based in Welland, Ontario.

## Some Technologies Don't Mix

(Continued from Page 11)

machine busily balancing the family budget, running the burglar alarm and making coffee was an impractical, if not absurd, concept. Customers persuaded by hype to buy the machines for such purposes for the most part put them in the closet long ago along with the CB's and the 45-rpm record players.

Yet more home computers are in use today than even the most optimistic manufacturer of yore could have dreamed. These are, however, what are known as dedicated computers: one in the washing machine to control the cycles, another in the microwave oven to allow a se-

quence of preparations to be programmed, and so on.

In effect, people opted to buy several pens, one for each job to be done.

A similar fate is most likely in store for telecomputing. The telephone is certain to become far more computerized over the next decade, particularly now that the communications industry seems about to settle on standards for an Integrated Services Digital Network.

The operations would permit simultaneous transmission of mixed video, voice and computer signals over a single telephone line.

## U.S. Liability Litigation Cases Cause Profits at Lloyd's to Drop

(Continued from Page 11)

polices could not be found and the originating companies have since merged into others.

That was good news for Denver-based Manville, but it sent another shudder through the already reeling property-casualty insurance industry.

Court interpretations have in the past led to huge liability awards and created uncertainty for insurers, Mr. Miller said. Insurers must be able to calculate the true nature of the risks they are underwriting, he explained, and that is complicated by shifting interpretations of what constitutes liability.

"Lloyd's will insure almost anything," he said, "provided we can know what is required of us."

No one questions Lloyd's ability to withstand current adversities within the insurance market. Lloyd's record is superb compared to that of the industry in general. And its security is rock solid, with reserves estimated at \$12 billion on top of \$5 billion of premium income.

Far more uncharacteristic is the persistent whiff of financial scandal that has tainted a handful of its 384 insurance syndicates in recent years — scandals regarding misuse of member funds.

These events, whose very rarity provoked considerable press attention, triggered an investigation that produced a 1982 parliamentary reform increasing the authority of Lloyd's management to regulate the agents and brokers who do business in its bustling Underwriting Room in the City of London, the financial district.

The scandals have also called into question Lloyd's chummy traditions in which a member's word is considered sacred, a handshake binding and full disclosure assumed. Those traditions have shaped the Lloyd's heritage of always paying off on claims — whether during the Napoleonic

Wars, in the wake of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake or after last year's loss of a communications satellite and the shooting down of a Korean airliner over Soviet territory.

"Very poor accounting between Lloyd's member-investors and the agents who represented them in insurance dealings underlie the allegations of fraud," Ian Hay Davison, Lloyd's chief executive, told an American audience last year. "The fact is," Mr. Davison acknowledged, "Lloyd's ethical rules had got out of date."

Because "four or five" of those who work at Lloyd's had taken advantage of the situation to "plunder," Mr. Davison said, Parliament and Lloyd's officers have stiffened the exchange's ability to discipline its members, tightened the screening

of agents and increased disclosure of their financial interests to avoid the conflicts of interest behind the string of scandals reaching back to the late 1970s.

"I can assure you that the record will be put straight publicly and nothing will be swept under the carpet," Mr. Davison told the Americans.

Nonetheless, the unthinkable has since occurred: Several hundred members of Lloyd's insurance syndicates managed by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies refused to pay their shares of a \$77.5 million claim due May 31. Lloyd's quickly extended the deadline to July 31, but it remains uncertain whether that deadline will be met.

Under Lloyd's rules, members of a syndicate are individually liable to cover losses to the full extent of

their private fortunes. Lloyd's itself — being an insurance market or society of underwriters and not a company — provides the facilities and staff for conducting business but accepts no liability for the risks insured.

The syndicates managed by Richard Beckett may have lost up to \$162.5 million since 1979. Their members paid Lloyd's \$48.8 million last year, according to Business Insurance, a trade magazine published in Chicago, much of which was offset by recovered funds. It is the balance of that sum that is due by July 31.

Lloyd's has formed a special unit, Mr. Miller said, to take over the affairs of the troubled syndicates. But he pledged no leniency in enforcing Lloyd's policy of complete individual liability to pay

losses, whether prompted by fraud or misfortune.

The member "is responsible for his agent — if he is competent or incompetent or even a wrongdoer," he explained.

Given that only several hundred of Lloyd's 26,000 members are involved, he observed, "it's relatively a very small problem — though, clearly, it's very acute for the members involved." They face personal losses of up to \$250,000.

Partly as a result of his reform efforts, Mr. Miller was tapped in 1984 to succeed Sir Peter Green on his retirement as Lloyd's chairman. Mr. Miller was named to a further one-year term this year.

Lloyd's, he said, will continue to help its members discharge their responsibilities — "short of paying for their losses."

Viking Resources International N.V.  
N.A.V. as of 30-6-85  
\$44.52

INFORMATION:  
Pierse, Helderich & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

STOCK	US\$	US\$
DeVoe-Bolton International Inc.	5%	6%
City-Clock International Inc.	2%	3%

Quotes as of July 4, 1985

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## FACT or FICTION? 800% PROFITS

During drooping markets, CGR mused... "To urge readers to buy COCA COLA \$31, GENERAL ELECTRIC \$60, GENERAL MOTOR \$39, SEARS \$18, and a veritable host of undervalued equities may seem futile, for the declining DOW has triggered man's manic-depressive nature. Ignore prophets of despair, buy now..."

The rest is history. COCA COLA bubbled to \$72, G.E. cracked to \$119, (before a 2-1 split) G.M. raced past \$84, SEARS soared to \$62, and subsequently split. Once again, the "contrarian" triumphed. When the "Group" was floundering, castigated as "losers," by analysts who knew, to paraphrase Oscar Wilde, "the price of everything and the value of nothing" we remained optimistic, flouting prevailing opinion.

After the faded "blue chips" regained their roseate color, the "Street" leaped on the Bandwagon, chasing upticks to the cadence of the "Crowd," as our clients debarked, clutching "Contrarian" profits. The buy on "the bad news brigade" is perennially under-manned; the majority of mortals mock common sense, buying into strength, selling into weakness.

Our infatuation for stocks that are maligned by the media and the "Street" has been documented. Not that we are blind bulls; our researchers have compiled high marks for "shorting" bloated equities during the euphoria for absurdly-priced, "romance" issues.

When the Street was mopsodizing over APPLE at \$56, COLECO around \$50, COMMODORE at \$56 and TANDY at \$54, we heard discordant notes, and urged readers to "short" the Quartet. APPLE tarnished to \$15, COLECO \$10, COMMODORE capped under \$9, TANDY tremored below \$25.

It is imperative to fathom that this is a market of stocks, not a stock market, each equity has its unique dynamics, or malaise. Our forthcoming report focuses upon seasoned shares that offer 50% or greater gains, with minimal risk. In addition, we highlight a low-priced, special situation, that can catapult, emulating a recently recommended, "emerging equity" that escalated 800% in less than a year.

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Past performance does not guarantee future results

## CHARGEURS S.A.

In his address to the recent Annual Stockholders' Meeting, Jérôme Seydoux, Chairman, noted some of the major trends in first half 1985 corporate performance.

The drop in jet fuel and bunker prices as well as in the dollar are impacting positively on the year's operations. On the other hand, the outlook is for another unprofitable year for shipping and cruise operations because of operating losses and exceptional expense.

In conclusion, he stated that all the indications point to satisfactory growth in Chargeurs S.A.'s consolidated results for 1985.

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OIL & MONEY IN THE EIGHTIES.  
AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE  
LONDON, OCTOBER 24-25, 1985.

"Surviving in a competitive environment", will be the theme of the sixth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily Conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties". The program designed for all senior executives in energy and related fields will address the key issues affecting the current energy situation and assess future trends and strategies. H.E. Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia and President of the OPEC conference will give the keynote address. He will head a distinguished group of speakers from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and the United States.

- OCTOBER 24**
- KEYNOTE ADDRESS:**
- Professor Dr. Subroto, Minister of Mines and Energy, Indonesia.
- COMPETITION FOR MARKET SHARE**
- Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency, Paris.
  - H.F. Kepling, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Kepling Companies, Houston.
  - Alvaro Parra, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela (U.K.) SA, London.
  - Douglas Wade, Senior Energy Analyst, Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd., London.
- THE IMPLICATIONS OF OPEC PRODUCT IMPORTS AND DOWNSTREAM STRATEGIES ON THE OIL MARKETS**
- Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London.
- HOW TWO MAJOR OIL COMPANIES ARE SURVIVING IN A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT**
- Allen E. Murray, President, Mobil Corporation, New York.
  - Arne Johnsen, President, Statoil, Stavanger.
- HOW SMALL PRODUCERS AND DOWNSTREAM OPERATORS SURVIVE IN AN ERA OF GROWING COMPETITION**
- John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Incorporated, Ashland, Kentucky.
  - Eija Maliniva, General Manager, Neste Oy, Helsinki.
  - Nicholas Mangelli, Assistant to the Executive Vice President, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome.
  - Said O. Cunniff, Manager, Supply Coordination, Petromin Participation, Dhahran.

- OCTOBER 25**
- NEW OUTLOOKS FOR UNITED STATES' ENERGY POLICY**
- The Honorable John S. Hemington, United States' Energy Secretary.
- SHOULD THE UNITED KINGDOM RESTRICT PRODUCTION TO PROLONG ITS OIL REVENUES?**
- The Right Honourable John Moore, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.
- THE EFFECT OF FLUCTUATING OIL PRICES ON THE BANKING SYSTEMS, SHARE VALUES, INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND WORLD BANK LOANS**
- Robert B. Weaver, Senior Vice President and Global Petroleum Executive, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., N.Y.
  - Peter Cignoux, Senior Vice President, Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd., London.
  - Robert L. Franklin, Founder and President, Lawrence Energy Associates Incorporated, Boston.
  - Ian M. Hume, Assistant Director, Energy Department, The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
- MEGAMERGER TRENDS AND THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY**
- Robert F. Greenhill, Managing Director, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, New York.
- NON-CONVENTIONAL OIL SALES: BARTER, THE SPOT MARKET AND THE FUTURE MARKET**
- Moderator: Nicholas G. Voute, Oil Consultant, London and The Hague.
  - Charles L. Daly, Managing Director, L.M. Fitchel & Co. Ltd., London.
  - Rosemary Macdonald, President, New York Mercantile Exchange, New York.
- IMPROMPTU PANEL DISCUSSION OF A CURRENT ISSUE**

**CONFERENCE LOCATION:**  
Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone: (441) 937 8000. Telex: 263151. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact hotel directly.

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Please enroll the following participant for the oil conference. ☐ Check enclosed. ☐ Please invoice.

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**REGISTRATION INFORMATION:**  
The participation fee is £555 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 9.

Please return registration form to:  
International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33 1) 747 16 86 or telex: 613 595.

**Herald Tribune**

## SASOL — Making Oil and Money from Coal



J. A. Stegmann  
Managing Director — SASOL Limited

Mr. J. A. Stegmann, Managing Director of SASOL Limited, talks to David Carte, Editor of the "Sunday Times Business Times."

the outstanding half of SASOL TWO from the State. SASOL THREE is in full production and the listed company will acquire the outstanding 50 per cent of this unit from the State only when markets and cash flow permit. Meantime, SASOL has accelerated loan payments to the State.

SASOL TWO and THREE sprawl over hundreds of acres on the Eastern Transvaal coalfields and are among the biggest industrial plants of any kind in the world. Each of the two identical plants has its own power station. Together they cost \$3-billion. Because of the threat of oil embargoes against South Africa, production is a closely guarded secret but SASOL provides a significant proportion of South Africa's petroleum needs. The country has large oil stockpiles which, together with synfuel production, will see it through any crisis.

SASOL mines 36-million tons of coal a year for its own purposes. Jointly, with Total, it also owns and operates Natref, the only inland refinery for imported crude oil in South Africa. In addition, it produces a host of chemicals, industrial gas, fertilisers and explosives.

It started "downstream diversification" from the two big new plants only recently and is already a major force in a variety of chemicals.

In fuels, SASOL competes mainly against oil-importing multinationals. Since there could be more competition, the country has large oil stockpiles which, together with synfuel production, will see it through any crisis.

"They say it is impossible to produce fuel from coal economically."

"But thanks to astute exploitation of accidents of history and geography, SASOL is not only economical but highly profitable."

"We have received government loans in the past but every cent in capital and interest has been or will be repaid, and import protection amounting to less than 15 per cent was recently withdrawn."

Research and development dating back to the late 1940s, a gold boom, rich coal fields situated near the country's main fuel markets, inflation and the decline of the South African currency are some of the "accidents of history and geography" to which Mr. Stegmann refers.

Imagination, technical ingenuity, commercial courage and hard work were other ingredients in SASOL's success. SASOL started as a Government enterprise but its founders in the 1950s were entrepreneurial thinkers and the company was privatised in 1979.

Last year, as its newest plant was still gathering momentum, sales were \$1108-million and taxed profit \$200-million.

SASOL shares were issued in the first listing at 200 South African cents; the share issue was thirty times oversubscribed and on the first day the share traded at 308c. Now it is approaching 700c.

More than 26,000 shareholders in several countries have benefited from what is widely known as "The world's cheapest oil stock" because of its dividend yield of more than 5 per cent.

Initially SASOL Ltd., the quoted company, owned only SASOL ONE and 50 per cent each of SASOL TWO and THREE, which were still being built. Last year, after a rights issue, it acquired

the project. SASOL — known initially as the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation Ltd. — was registered in October 1950.

"Construction of SASOL ONE was problematical. The plant was due to cost £18-million and eventually cost £40-million. There were acute teething problems. Operating losses in the early years mounted to £24-million and it took quite a lot of courage to continue."

"Lurgi of Germany was our partner on the gasification side where there were no problems. The problems were in synthesis. After two years we broke with the American licensors in 1957. We went on to develop our own synfuel process, the heart of indirect liquefaction."

"So we had a viable oil-from-coal industry before South Africa became politically unpopular in the early 1960s. At that time, we were asked whether it would be advisable to build another SASOL but we advised against it."

"International oil prices were low but international inflation meant building costs would be prohibitive. We advised the government to stockpile oil instead. SASOL was later put in charge of stockpiling which started in the mid 1960s. Relative to demand, we have the biggest stockpile in the world."

"This shows that the emphasis in SASOL has been on commercial viability rather than on strategic need."

"Then came the first oil crisis of 1973. This made a second SASOL economically feasible. In 1974, SASOL TWO was mooted. We started building in September 1976 and achieved mechanical completion in April 1981."

"The decision to build an identical SASOL THREE next to SASOL TWO was taken in January 1979, shortly after the fall of the Shah of Iran."

"On this occasion, we acted for strategic, rather than commercial reasons but the project outlook was so sound economically that SASOL was privatised in October that year. We produced our first gas at SASOL THREE in 1983. Had Iran not cut off our oil supplies, we would not have started on SASOL THREE until the mid-1980s."

As it turned out, SASOL saved two years and \$500-million in capital costs in going ahead. Then it also avoided numerous pitfalls by duplicating SASOL TWO. Both plants were made even more viable by the second oil crisis of 1979.

The prices SASOL receives for its petroleum products are determined by dollar-determined international oil prices. A 40% decline in the value of the South African Rand against the dollar has ensured good profitability in spite of disarray in international oil markets.

"Meanwhile, the Korean War was a further reminder of this country's vulnerability, so the Government took over

**SASOL**











## OBSERVER

## Around the Newsworld

By Russell Baker

**NEW YORK** — The story of the hijacked TWA airplane brought a new group of characters into the lingo of the American news business. These were captors, often pronounced by the TV people to rhyme with "cap doors."

Previously, captors never got much play in the news, and for obvious reasons: captors don't sound like very exciting people. Do you want to read about captors? No sirree. At least not when you tune in your favorite anchorfolk or pick up your favorite daily paper.

At these moments you want to be transported into Newsworld. In fact, there is a tacit agreement between the news business and you, the news audience, that except for a few facts necessary for survival — stock market prices, baseball scores, new war schemes being hatched by governments — Newsworld will be decidedly more entertaining than Realworld, with its dull captors.

This explains why Newsworld's population has such a disproportionately low percentage of ordinary, inoffensive people who never become involved in anything more exciting than their own wedding anniversary, denting their fender at the supermarket parking lot, and waking up Sunday to find somebody has put an empty beer can in their petunia bed.

In Newsworld such people rarely appear except as incessantly abused "innocent bystanders." In this role they get run down by drunken drivers, shot while working crowded streets and murdered by mistake while vacationing in underdeveloped subtropical states. Thus they appear in Newsworld, born to the sensibility.

Once in a while, under the classic Newsworld heading "Innocent Bystander Slain," there may be a brief story hinting at innocent bystander's identity as ordinary guy. Its headline will be "Slain Man's Petunia Bed Was Neatly Kept."

In Newsworld, though, ordinary guys and girls are a tiny minority. The mass of the population is composed of ax killers, crazed gunmen, rogue cops, subway fiends and mad bombers. Newsworld has no room

for petunia beds. Too much of its terrain is occupied by the famous pool of blood where corpses belonging to statuesque blondes are constantly being found.

Obviously, Newsworld is no place for sissies, so when the TWA hijacking occurred, nobody out here in Realworld was surprised to learn that the dead had been done by hijackers, kidnappers, fanatical extremists, international terrorists and murderers, to cite just a few of the usual Newsworld gang who took part during the early days.

We had all met this loathsome cast many times before and, so, out of long familiarity, immediately despised the lot of them. When, however, custody of the kidnapped Americans passed from the original hijackers to the Lebanese political figure Nabih Berri, the newsworld began to change the cast of the drama. Gradually one heard less and less of kidnappers, hijackers, international terrorists, fanatical extremists and murderers. Berri's political status seemed to improve the character of the crowd whose demands he was pressing and whose victims he was holding as prisoners.

They were just as kidnapped as they had been from the start. The original kidnappers seemed to have gone to the sidelines, but only because Berri had agreed to replace them as a surrogate kidnapper.

And news, and when the news people sensed that Berri's motives might be civilized and that no good would come from calling a surrogate kidnapper a kidnapper, even if he was pressing the demands of terrorists, they had to come up with a more polite word for Berri and his people.

As every street-corner propagandist nowadays knows, it's best to avoid precise language when you want to persuade people to do your way. For this purpose you need vague, preferably misleading words that have no emotional impact. Thus the word of choice for Berri and his aides became "captors." This lent them a dull respectability that helped move the affair to a smooth conclusion. Thus does Newsworld muzzle its instincts to help create the occasional happy ending.

New York Times Service

## Brian Moore: Malibu 'Writer's Writer'

By Elizabeth Vennart

**MALIBU, California** — In the literary world of Southern California, where screenwriters constitute the predominant fauna, Brian Moore is a rare avian, the serious novelist.

Holed up in a beach house perched high above the Pacific, the native Irishman has crafted his books.

At the age of 64 he has achieved the distinction, unusual among American writers, of recognition derived from a body of work — 13 novels published over 30 years — rather than a monumental best-seller. His coteries of admirers includes Kingsley Amis, Joan Didion — a longtime friend — and Graham Greene, who calls Moore "my favorite living novelist."

Now "Black Robe," published this spring by E.P. Dutton, has been lauded in the New York Times Book Review, and Moore is at work on a film script of it.

But none of those weighty attributes has managed to encumber the writer.

Sitting in his breezy living room and sipping a glass of wine, he skewsers dillards — lampooning "an iron butterfly" of an editor and moaning over a literary lunch during which his hosts did not so much as wet their whistles. "They drank fruit juice. Can you imagine?"

Yet Moore is hardly a social gadabout. "I've always felt you need a core of dullness in your life to write novels," he said.

He expresses distaste for literary celebrities who wreck their talents on party circuits. As he tells how, after a stint as a New York writer, he escaped 18 years ago to the "nonliterary territory" of Southern California. He came to do the film script for Alfred Hitchcock's "Torn Curtain," but the movie was not a success and Moore continued happily in the status of "writer's writer." He is still better known in Britain and Canada than in the United States.

On weekends, small gatherings of writers and academics find their way to Moore's redwood cabin. Once a week he drives into town to teach a creative writing course at the University of California, Los Angeles. For three months a year he travels with his wife, Jean, to Canada, Britain and France, osmotically gathering inspiration for his books.

Over the years, Moore's inspirations have continually varied. He wrote about an alcoholic Irish spinster in his first novel, "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne," which brought him immediate literary acclaim. He portrayed the artist chained to his creations in "The Great Victorian Collection."

In "Black Robe" he recounts a "Heart of Darkness" tale of a 17th-century French Jesuit who travels into the Canadian wilderness to save Indian souls. Criticized at times for tackling subjects that do not quite work, Moore has nevertheless avoided the creative nemesis of repeating the same old stories.

As Greene has noted, "Each new book of his is unpredictable, dangerous, and amusing. He treats the novel as a tamer treat a wild beast."

Moore writes about ordinary people. "I'm more interested in failure than success," because failure forces people to examine themselves, he said.

For Moore, failure generally means a lapse of religious faith. Belief and the lack of it are a recurrent theme, one that is no more in vogue than his personal tone and leitmotif of fantasy are popular in the cool realism of contemporary American fiction.

"In America I've always been a bit of an outsider," he said, in a voice not unknown to other Irish expatriates.

Following a long tradition among Irish writers, from Oscar Wilde to James Joyce and Samuel Beckett, Moore abandoned Ireland, judging it "a totally repressive country."

Raised in Belfast, Moore endured a stringently Catholic childhood as one of nine children of a prominent doctor. He left home at the first chance, joining the British army in World War II, and took with him his literary bible, Joyce's radically anti-clerical "Ulysses."

Moore set out to write about the world. During the war he landed with the Allies in the

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The novelist Brian Moore at his cottage in California.

south of France, and afterward, while working for the United Nations, he visited the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz. Yet when he sat down to write, it was his Irish past that came bubbling up, and in one guise or another he has been whacking away at his Catholic beginnings ever since.

But his fascination with belief and commitment has become an intellectual pursuit, he said.

"In nearly all my novels I'm interested in the point in a person's life where whatever it is that they wanted or believed in — ambition, political or religious belief — is suddenly taken away from them, and they are forced to re-examine their lives up till then."

He liked, "I once made a bet with a friend that I could write a popular story for the Saturday Evening Post." He said, "It was turned down by the Post and a dozen other slick magazines. You have to have your heart in these things."

For better or worse, he is stuck with his métier. "I'm only happy when I'm writing," he said. "It's life for me. It's real life."

He is pleased that Canada's International Film Corp., which he produced Louis Malle's "Atlantic City," is producing "Black Robe," probably in collaboration with a French film company.

Longevity has always been Moore's great interest. He pointed out that "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne" had not been out of print since it was first published in 1955. "And that cheers me up," he said.

Would he ever consider writing a potboiler, just for the sake of a little lucre?

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## PEOPLE

## Bias by Singers Charged

Denouncing "hypocritical discrimination" by some top black recording artists, the NAACP has begun a campaign to pressure Tina Turner, Michael Jackson, Lionel Richie, Diana Ross and Prince, and their record companies, into hiring more blacks. NAACP officials said these superstars in particular, in contrast with performers such as Harry Belafonte, Stevie Wonder, Lena Horne and Sammy Davis Jr., had "almost entirely white operations." Spokesmen for the singers denied discriminating against blacks; most said their clients hired the most qualified people, regardless of color. Fred Rasheed, director of the economic development program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the main target of the campaign would be the companies that distribute almost all records: Capitol Industries-EMI, CBS Records, RCA Records, MCA Records, Warner Bros. Records and Polygram Records. The NAACP said it was focusing on black artists because it had more leverage with them.

Insisting that "this is not an anti-black film," the producer Richard Martin plans to start production next month in Yugoslavia on a movie whose premise is that the newly elected Pope John Paul I, who died in 1978, was murdered because he was about to announce changes in Vatican policy that would have affected profitable relationships with an international banking underworld and organized crime. Michael Anderson ("Around the World in 80 Days") will direct Paul Scofield as a corrupt archbishop and Christopher Walken as an investigative reporter. Martin, who said he was told that shooting the film in Italy "would be a little dangerous," chose Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, because parts of it resemble the Vatican.

The former automaker John Z. DeLorean has won a ruling that his property-ownership fight with Christy Ferrare Thomopoulos should take place in New Jersey. Superior Court Judge Michael R. Lombardi in Somerville, New Jersey, rejected arguments that the case should be handled in California.

whose laws would guarantee \$10 million at stake. Furthermore, the judge ruled that the California divorce granted in April to Thomopoulos, who has remarried, was void because she had not fulfilled residence requirements.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines sang a song for his wife, Imelda, on her 56th birthday and said the contrast between her youthful looks and his age probably caused the rumors that he was sick. "Imelda, you're my eternal sweetheart, inspiring muse, who wrought my destiny," the president, 67, sang as Filipino officials and foreign diplomats listened.

As Bruce Springsteen's European tour reached London, and a High Court hearing began over alleged sales of pirated Springsteen T-shirts, Sir Jeremiah Harman, the judge, was heard to murmur: "Who is he? A pop star?" Edward Bragat, lawyer for Springsteen's Merchandising Enterprises Inc., told Harman that Springsteen was "probably the most popular singer in the world today." Replied the judge: "Very well."

The Rotterdam Arts Council has named as recipient of its annual "Persecuted Poet" prize the Vietnamese poet Nguyen Chi Thien, who has spent 23 years in prison and re-education camps and is now held in Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi. The exiled South African poet Breyten Breytenbach has been named recipient of Italy's Pier Paolo Pasolini literary prize.

The Earl and Countess of Spencer, father and stepmother of Diana, Princess of Wales, have sold two Old Master paintings at Sotheby's to help pay a £2-million (\$2.6-million) bill for repairs to their home, Althorp. A picture of SS Christopher and Peter with the infant Jesus by the 15th-century Venetian artist Cima, which the countess bought in 1965 when she was married to the Earl of Derby, fetched £253,000. A Madonna and Child by Jacopo Bassano sold for £38,500.

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